The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

To-day's paper consists of 26 pages in three sections

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GAY PROGRAM FOR SHANGHAI DURING CHRISTMAS WEEK

Very Little Difference From Former Years In Shopping District

DANCES AND SPORT

And Don't Forget that The Pantomime Starts On Boxing Night!

Christmas is at hand again and Shanghai is making elaborate preparations to celebrate the occasion with its accustomed vigor.

The last shopping day before the Christmas week falling on a Saturday the shops yesterday had their staffs occupied to the full to cope with the rush of searchers in quest of suitable gifts, and most of them kept open till late in the evening. The large stores on Nanking Road and other shopping centers were busy all day catering to the season's demands which included anything from a card to a costly piece of jewelry or a motor car.

It is said that money is tight just now in Shanghai, but the shopkeepers probably have a different tale to tell, and a look through the shops or a glance at the buyers coming out of them with parcels convinced one that it made very little difference with other years, and that the Christmas spirit in Shanghai has not flagged.

Dances and Parties

There is an elaborate program of amusements during the holiday season. The Astor House started the ball rolling with one of its popular dances last night. The dancing began at 10 o'clock, went on until 12, when supper was served, and continued after that till the early hours of the morning. A fancy dress ball is to be given there again on December 30.

The Shanghai Skating Rink masquerade carnival last night was well attended, and several prizes were given to the successful contestants.

At the different hotels, boarding houses and private homes elaborate dinner parties are the order of the day.

On Christmas Day and again on Boxing Day there will be Paper Hunt Meets.

Up-Country Trips

The Shanghai Race Club is to hold a meet for the New Year's Cup, on New Year's Day, for which the entries close at noon on Boxing Day.

A great many people have taken the opportunity afforded by the holidays, to take trips up-country, either for game shooting, or for a few days of quiet solitude, in house-boat parties up the various canals, in the neighborhood of Shanghai, and many are also availing themselves of the excursion rates issued by the railway companies for Hangchow, Soochow, Wusih, Chingkiang and Nanking.

In aid of the War Dressing Department of the British Women's Work, several prominent ladies of Shanghai are interesting themselves in bringing about the illustrated "Tale of Peter Pan," to be held at the Country Club on January 9.

The Grand Christmas Pantomime "Puss in Boots" in aid of the Allied Red Cross is to be staged at the Lyceum on Dec. 26, 28 and 30, and the various picture halls have good programs for the coming week for details of which please consult their announcement in this issue.

In out-door sports there is a good program, for football will be played tomorrow between several teams at the Recreation Ground, and on Boxing Day the annual Marine Engineers' Charity Cup will be played for.

Christmas Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—December 24—Fourth Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer. Harwood in A flat. Chant 120 Anthem "Zion hears the watchmen's voices," Bach, Hymns 260, 51. Preacher—The Dean. 3 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m. First Evensong of Christmas. Chant 139. "O rejoice ye Christians loudly." Bach, Hymns 59, 62, 58, 61. Preacher—The Sub-Dean.

December 25—Christmas Day. 7

(Continued on Page 2)

Mackensen's Attempt To Take Offensive Is Repulsed by Russians

British Report All Chief Oil Wells and Refineries Have Been Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, December 22.—The official communique issued today reported: On the Rumanian front, the attempts of the enemy to take the offensive were repulsed.

In the Dobrudja, our detachments withdrew northwards, after stubbornly resisting superior forces on the whole front. One regiment daringly attacked the advancing Bulgars, who were thrown into a lake, most of them being drowned.

London, December 22.—The British military mission satisfactorily reports the destruction, under the orders of the Rumanian Government, of the oil-wells and refineries in the chief centers in Rumania.

Portuguese Going In For Maximum Effect

Will Send Troops to European Front at Right Time; Successes Abroad

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, December 22.—The President of Portugal, in an interview, stated that, at present, 15,000 splendidly trained troops are holding the Rovuma River, from the Indian Ocean to Nyassa, whilst 6,000 additional troops are proceeding thither from Portugal. The Portuguese effort in Europe would be made at the moment when it would have the maximum effect.

HWANG HSING'S FUNERAL

The remains of the late revolutionary leader, Gen. Hwang Hsing, were conveyed through the French Settlement to the China Merchants' wharf yesterday accompanied by a great procession, similar to that which recently honored the memory of Gen. Tsai Ao. The body is being taken to Changsha, Hunan. French mounted police and a Chinese band headed the cortege and these were followed by students from all the local and nearby schools, including those from several colleges for girls, the Chinese fire brigade, the band from the arsenal, a company of American marines, a company of Chinese marines and a battalion of soldiers from the arsenal helped to make a suitably elaborate turnout. Flags were half-masted throughout the city.

BRITISH HONORS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 21.—On the occasion of the resignation of Mr. Asquith, the following honors are announced:

To be Viscounts: Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Lord Sandhurst, Lord Cowdray, President of S. Pearson and Son, Ltd.

To be Barons: Sir Edward Partington, Director of the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, Sir Joseph Pease, Liberal M. P. for Rotherham, Sir John Dewar, Bart., Liberal M. P. for Inverness, Sir Thomas Roe, Liberal M. P. for Derby.

To be members of the Privy Council: Mr. J. W. Gulland, Liberal M. P. for Dumfries, Mr. Thomas Wiles, Liberal M. P. for South Islington.

To be Baronets: Sir Jesse Boot, Mr. J. H. M. Campbell, Unionist M. P. for Dublin University, Mr. J. S. Ainsworth, Liberal M. P. for Argyllshire.

To be Knights: Very Rev. John Herkless, D.D., Vice-Chancellor and Principal of St. Andrew's University, Mr. Evan Spicer, Chairman of the L. C. C., 1906-07.

To be G. C. B.: Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Prize Court.

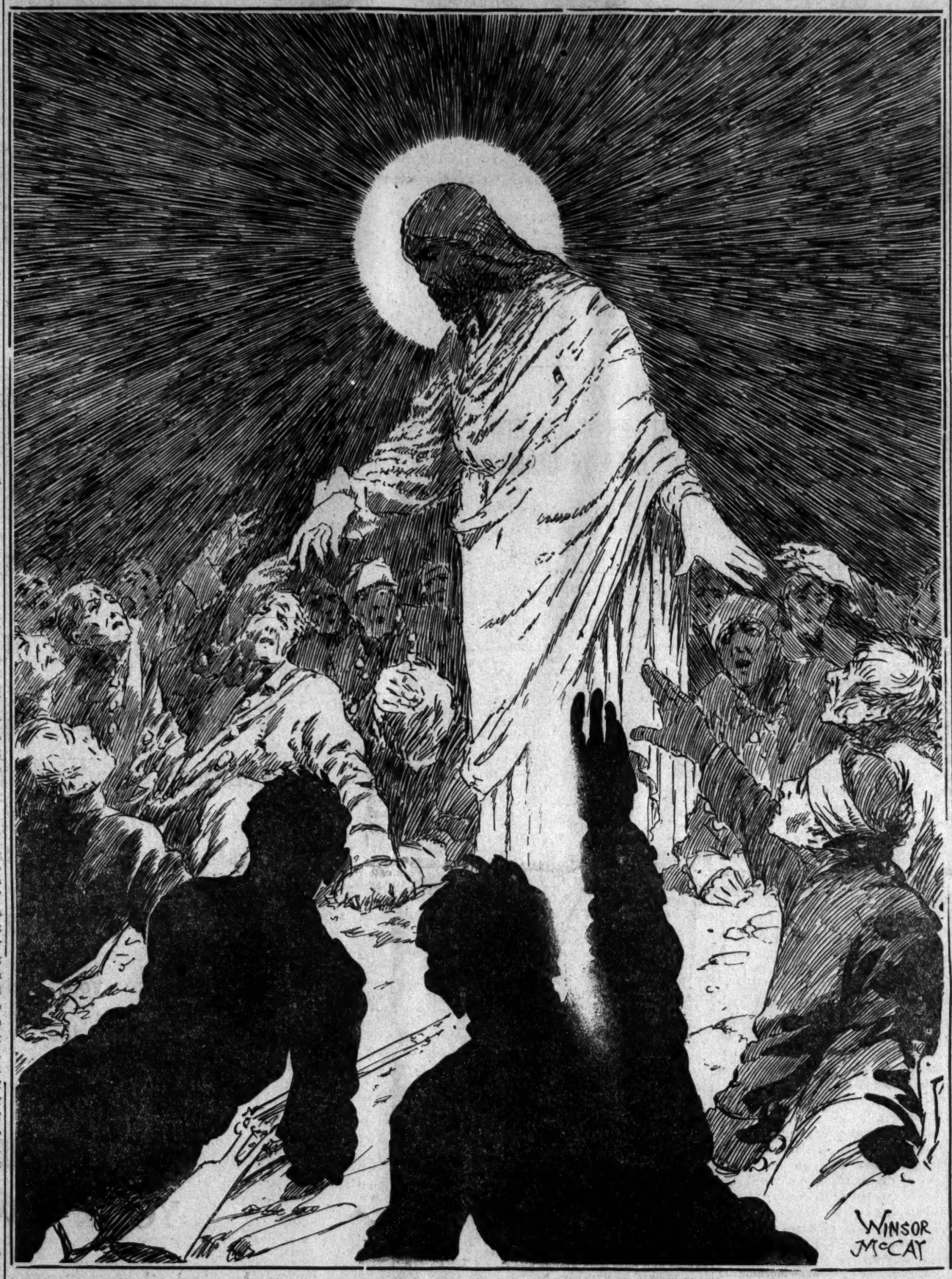
To be K. C. B.: Hon. Theophilus Russell, Diplomatic Secretary to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Maurice Bonham-Carter.

To be K. C. M. G.: Hon. James Eric Drummond, one of the Private Secretaries of the Prime Minister.

Special 'Xmas Notice

Owing to Christmas Day falling on Monday this year the regular Tuesday issue of THE CHINA PRESS will not be published. The next day of issue therefore will be Wednesday.

THE DIVINE NEUTRAL!



FRENCH COUPS-DE-MAIN IN THE WEST SUCCEED

Reports Still Tell of Only Continued Artillery Duels All Along Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 22.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: There have been lively artillery actions in the Louvemont district of the Meuse and north of Monastir.

The communique this evening reported: There has been a lively artillery duel in the region of Haudromont Work, Louvemont and Chambrettes. Several successful *coups-de-main* were carried out in different sectors.

There has been an intermittent cannonade elsewhere.

BRITISH REPULSE RAID

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 22.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We repulsed an attempted raid opposite Hohenzollern. Our artillery dispersed working parties northward of the Ancre.

The Weather

Damp, misty, or foggy weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 63.7 and the minimum 34.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 51.6 and 22.6.

Bill Would Prohibit Foreign-Owned Radio Stations In The U.S.

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, December 21.—The Radio Bill which has been introduced into Congress will, if passed, prohibit the operating of any foreign-owned wireless telegraphic stations in the United States. The ban also extends to the employment of any foreign operator in connection with wireless installations. There are stated to be 5,200 wireless stations working in the country at the present time.

Baron Reuter's Son Dies Death of Hero

With 20 Men Captures Ninety-Eight Germans; Killed In Rescuing Comrade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 22.—Killed: On the 13th, at Beaumont-Hamel, Baron Hubert de Reuter, the only son of the late Baron Herbert de Reuter, while serving as a private in the Black Watch.

Through his persistent bravery and resource, his platoon of twenty men captured a German officer and ninety-seven men. He was killed while carrying a third comrade to a place of safety. His colonel writes that he intended to recommend him for a very high distinction if he had lived.

Austrian Artillery Bombards Italians' Military Hospitals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 22.—An official communique issued today reported: The enemy shelled a military hospital in Gorizia, despite the visible Red Crosses, causing six casualties among the staff.

CALENDARS AND DIARIES

The Asahi Brewery has sent out one of the most novel and certainly highly useful calendars yet compiled. Of the hanging type, it carries the day date and a full month on each page, all in bold figuring. It is the ideal thing for the office. Accompanying it is a daintier production, covering the year by months and on each sheet is a reproduction of scenes in ancient Japan, very well executed in the bright colors so much in favor in the Orient.

Another of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works' calendars is as artistic as their's always are, a colored panoramic view of London being arranged as a letter pocket.

Mustard and Co. send a hanging calendar advertising by a pretty little typist the Remington machine.

The P. and O. has turned out a neat diary, with which go a number of maps showing the line's many routes, also plates of national flags and other nautical information.

EL ARISH IS CAPTURED BY SURPRISE ADVANCE

Held By Turks Two Years, Its Loss Is Serious Blow; Calculations Upset

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 22.—An official despatch from Egypt reports: We have occupied El Arish, on the border between Egypt and Syria, after it has been in the enemy's hands for two years.

The enemy intended to make a stubborn resistance and had constructed a strong entrenched position at Masaid, covering El Arish. The rapidity of our advance completely upset their calculations and forestalled the arrival of the enemy's re-inforcements.

The enemy abandoned the position on the night of the 19th and retreated east and south-east. The recapture of El Arish is a serious blow to the Turks.

SINK FOUR NEUTRAL SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 20.—The following vessels have been sunk: The Spanish steamer Ason (2,084 tons), the Norwegian steamer Sjofna (527 tons), the Danish sailing-vessel Jorgen Larsen and the Swedish sailing-vessel Niord (144 tons).

NEUTRALITY POLICY HAS NOT CHANGED, LANSING EXPLAINS

'Mindful of Own Rights; Entitled to Know What Belligerents Seek'

WHAT IS OBJECT?

World Left To Conjecture On Either Side's Terms, Wilson Submits

PRESS DOUBTFUL

British Papers Recall Lincoln And Seward On Premature Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 21.—Late in the day, Secretary of State Lansing, after a conference with President Wilson, issued another statement, designed, as it said, to make clear beyond question that there has been no change in the policy of neutrality of the United States.

President Wilson's Note surprised the official world, none of the Ambassadors apparently having any idea of his intention. It was only decided to send it on the 18th.

Secretary of State Lansing, in the course of his statement, says: "We are mindful of our own rights in despatching the Note. These are becoming more and more involved by the belligerents. We are entitled to know what each belligerent seeks, in order to regulate our future conduct.

Asked to Avow Desires

London, December 22.—President Wilson's Note suggested that the belligerents should avow their desires with regard to arrangements to guarantee against future war. He feels that it is his duty and right to point out his interest in the conclusion of the war test. The situation of the neutral nations is now exceedingly hard to endure and will be rendered altogether intolerable.

He submits that authoritative spokesmen on either side have not avowed the precise objects which, if attained, will satisfy them. The world is left to conjecture what definite results, actual exchange of guarantees, political or territorial changes, or readjustments of the stage of military success, even of the world, will end the war.

President Wilson speculates on the possibility that the terms of the belligerents are not so irreconcilable as is feared and that an interchange of views will clear the way for a conference.

Bonar Law Refuses Comment

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law refused to make a statement regarding President Wilson's Note. He declared that the question could only be dealt with in communication with their allies.

Surprise and pain, rather than indignation, are the sentiments expressed in the English newspapers at President Wilson's Note. They do not doubt President Wilson's sincerity in attempting to be impartial towards the belligerents, but are astonished at his placing Germany on a par with the Allies with regard to the objects of the war.

Utterances by Abraham Lincoln and Seward during the American Civil War on the subject of premature peace and intervention are generally recalled as the best model for the attitude of the Allies now. The opinion is expressed that President Wilson is taking soundings and will withdraw when he finds the water too deep and await a more favorable opportunity.

The passage in President Wilson's Note to which the greatest exception is taken here is the assertion that the declared objects of the belligerents on both sides are virtually the same. "Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small States as secure against aggression and against denial in future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful belligerent States."

It is everywhere asked when has Germany shown any regard for

weaker States and it is pointed out that the actual evidence is absolutely contrary. The ignoring of this by President Wilson is keenly felt.

Note Prior to Hollweg's Speech

It is pointed out that President Wilson's Note arrived in London on Monday, before Mr. Lloyd George's speech, was decoded on Tuesday and delivered to the Foreign Office on Wednesday. Therefore, it must have been conceived before Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg delivered his speech in the Reichstag.

Various surmises are made concerning the motives of President Wilson's course at the present juncture. It is pointed out that the activity of the pro-Germans in America has increased since his re-election and there has been a strong agitation in the United States in favor of an embargo on the export of food.

It is possible that President Wilson has received special information from the German Government indicating the extent to which they are prepared to go in the direction of reparation, restitution and guarantees.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. A. Bonar Law, following Sir John Simon, said that the nation is suffering terrible agony because it had trusted Germany. He asked, could the promise of peace be more binding than the treaty to protect the neutrality of Belgium? What would be the position if peace was settled on the German basis of a victorious army?

"The dangers and miseries from which the world is suffering can only be cured by making the Germans realise that frightfulness does not pay and militarism is a bad rule. We are fighting for security for peace in coming times. The war will have been fought in vain unless we ensure that no single man or group of men is able to plunge the world into the miseries of war."

The French press cordially approves Mr. Lloyd George's speech and does not doubt that the reply of the Allies will be in the same spirit.

German Criticism Moderate

The German comments so far received are moderate in tone. The newspapers remark that, at present, at any rate, there appears to be a great gulf between the British and German standpoints. They assert, regarding reparation, that Germany was not responsible for the war, has not broken international laws and is undefeated.

Other German comment on Mr. Lloyd George's speech reveals contradictory views concerning Great Britain's attitude. For instance, the Vossische Zeitung describes his reply as a flat refusal, while the Boersen Zeitung says that the matter is still undecided.

In Washington, Mr. Lloyd George's speech is construed as leaving the door open for negotiations. The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, is credited with the remark: "It sounds as if they wouldn't refuse to talk peace". The German officials expect that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg will communicate his terms of peace confidentially to the British Government.

The German newspaper Frankfurter Zeitung, in an inspired article, indicates that Germany desires a reduction of Great Britain's naval supremacy, a re-arrangement of Continental Europe on the basis of the present war position and a colonial settlement satisfying German ambitions for expansion.

King George's Speech

The King's speech at the prorogation of Parliament said: "Throughout the months that have elapsed since I last addressed you, my navy and army, in conjunction with those of our gallant and faithful Allies, have, by unceasing vigilance and indomitable valor, justified the high trust I placed in them. I am confident that, however long the struggle, their efforts, supported by the inflexible determination of all my subjects throughout the Empire, will finally achieve the victorious consummation of those aims for which I entered the war.

"My Government has been reconstructed with the sole object of furthering those aims unaltered and unimpaired. A vigorous prosecution of the war must be our single endeavor, until we have vindicated the rights so ruthlessly violated by our enemies and established the security of Europe on a sure foundation.

"In this sacred cause, I am assured of the united support of all my peoples and I pray Almighty God to give us his blessing."

His Majesty thanked the Commons for the unstinted liberality with which they continued to provide for the burdens of the war.

Parliament has been prorogued till February 7.

3,000,000 U.S. Shares Sold

New York, December 21.—President Wilson's Note and Secretary of State Lansing's statement that the United States is on the verge of war weakened the stock markets and the total sales of three million shares were the largest since the Northern Pacific corner in 1901.

Cotton was practically demoralised and broke nearly one-fifty from the highest quotation, closing at its lowest. Wheat alone hardened in the afternoon, on reports of enormous exports.

Teutonic sympathisers and the German-American Press are very jubilant at President Wilson's Note, which they hail as a great victory for Count Bernstorff, who has been conducting a vigorous peace propaganda.

Some of the leading newspapers assert that the President's action is inopportune and unfortunate. Others welcome the suggestion of peace and hope it will induce European statesmen to define their aims and terms.

The Tribune regrets that President Wilson, who did not protest against the violation of Belgium, has practically endorsed the German peace maneuver.

The New York Herald says that the suspicion aroused by the President's action will militate against his object.

The New York World states that President Wilson's suggestions cannot be ignored. He represents the sentiment of the majority of Americans.

The New York Sun remarks that the most momentous feature of the Note is the change in the historical attitude of the United States towards foreign affairs.

Rome, December 21.—The entire press praises Mr. Lloyd George's reply to Germany's peace proposal.

Ottawa, December 21.—All the newspapers praise Mr. Lloyd George's speech as inspiring to greater sacrifice and renewed confidence.

Gay Program For Christmas Week

(Continued from Page 1)

a.m. Holy Communion. 8 a.m. Holy Communion and at Bubbling Well Chapel. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer. Chant 87, 88, 89. Harwood in A flat. Anthem "There were Shepherds." Handel. Hymns 61, 60, 59. Preacher—The Dean.

At noon, Holy Communion.

S. Andrew's Church.—December 24—4th Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Matins, Subject: "Sacraments." 3 p.m. Catechism. 6 p.m. 1st Evensong of Christmas, followed by Carols and Preparation for Christmas Communion.

Dec. 25—Christmas Day. 8 a.m. Christmas Communion. 10.30 a.m. Matins. 11.30 a.m. Christmas Communion.

Dec. 26—St. Stephen 8 a.m. Christmas Communion. Dec. 27 S. John 8 a.m. Christmas Communion. Dec. 28 Holy Innocents 8 a.m. Christmas Communion..

Union Church.—Sunday December 24—11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject "All the world should be enrolled"; Chant 10; Hymns 88, 744, 84. 6 p.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject "The Child Jesus"; Chant 136; Anthem Magnificat (Stanford in B flat); Hymns 83, 742, 84. Musical Service: Chorus "And the Glory"; Recit "For behold"; Aria "The people that walked in darkness"; Chorus "Hallelujah" (from Handel's "Messiah").

Dec. 25—Christmas Day. 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject "Like rain on the mown grass"; Chant 62; Chorus "And the Glory" (Handel's "Messiah"); Hymns 88, 743, 83.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.) The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. Special Service for Young People when a collection will be made for Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Destitute Children. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. W. H. Warren.

St. John's University.—Evening Prayer, in English, 6 p.m.; Preacher, the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott. Christmas Day: Holy Communion, in English, 7.30 a.m.

St. Joseph's Church.—Order of divine service Sunday, masses at 6, 7, 8.15 and 10 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Week days: masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m. Christmas masses at 6, 7 and 8.30 a.m.; at 10 a.m. High mass. Benediction at 4 p.m. Midnight mass. Owing to the limited space in the Convent Chapel of St. Joseph's Institute, only those will be admitted to the midnight Mass this year who present the card previously issued for that occasion. The card is personal.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday service, 11 a.m. Subject:—"Christ Jesus." Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

At the Y. M. C. A.

A special Christmas service will be held this evening at 7.30 in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. for the members of the Association. There will be the film of the Life of Christ; some special music and an address by Mr. S. K. Zee.

The Streets Of London On Christmas Eve

The streets of London, on this Christmas Eve,
Are dark, and show no sign of Christmas cheer.
That Phantom of the Air, who would bereave,
Must find no ray of light to guide him here.
The very moon retreats, in pallid fright,
Behind such shelter as the clouds afford;
The trees raise frozen arms into the night,
And seem to stand on guard, with lifted sword.
No laughing crowds, no lights, no Christmas bells!
Yet, hark! Some voice a Christmas message tells:—
"God rest ye, merry gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay,
For Jesus Christ, our Saviour,
Was born on Christmas Day."
Christmas—but ah! No peace upon the earth!
A world bowed down by suffering and loss;
The star that heralded the Christ Child's birth
Is darkened by the shadow of the cross!
Still, as of yore, the waits their carols sing,
And those who, passing, pause a space to hear,
May note how bravely sweet the pure notes ring.
Softly—so very softly—but so clear!
Though darkness shrouds the singer from their sight,
He voices all the nation's heart, tonight:—
"God rest ye, merry gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay,
For Jesus Christ, our Saviour,
Was born on Christmas Day."

BEATRICE BARRY.

HE RIVALS ZEPPELIN, YET FEW KNOW HIM EVEN IN GERMANY

Prof. Schuette, Who Has Produced New Giant Airships, Backed by Rich Friend

By Karl H. von Wiegand
(Correspondent New York World)

Mannheim, Germany, November 16 (delayed).—Privy Councillor Schuette, professor of technology in the Danzig technical high school, is Germany's one, in fact the world's only, competitor of Count Zeppelin in building gigantic airships. Count Zeppelin might be characterised as the inventor, Schuette, on the other hand, as the scientific constructing engineer.

As compared with Zeppelin, he is little known, popularly speaking, even in his own country. Nevertheless, he is the designer and builder of airships which, it is declared, have shown themselves to be equal to the Zeppelins.

Without popular subscriptions, unsupported by the Government as was Zeppelin, Schuette, backed by Dr. Karl Lanz, a young millionaire manufacturer of agricultural implements in Mannheim, and by Privy Councillor August Roechling, a prominent steel and iron man, has worked quietly, modestly, but none the less energetically and successfully in the interests of his Fatherland and the fame of German science, by building, developing and adding many of the best aerial cruisers to Germany's rapidly growing fleet of super-dreadnoughts of the air.

Had Faith in His Friend

Young Lanz, an enthusiastic friend of Schuette, had faith in the professor and staked a fund of half a million dollars on the latter's idea. He won a share, therefore, in the hyphenated name of the rival airships to those of Zeppelin.

Working privately, Schuette has not sought the limelight, and neither Germany nor the world has heard much of him or his work. His airship is declared by enthusiastic friends and scientific engineer to be in some respects even superior to the Zeppelin, but his cruisers have passed and pass even among the German people as "Zeppelin."

Schuette has not worried about that, but has worked to make his craft still better. When I expressed surprise that so little is known of his work, the professor remarked: "In working for the Fatherland, at present, I can wait for recognition of the results of my work. We in Germany cannot shine of ourselves; we have but one idea, and that is to preserve the Fatherland."

The popular impression is that there may be one or two Schuette-Lanz airships in Germany's fleet. Outside the Admiral and General Staff few really know how large or how small Germany's aerial dreadnought fleet is. Still less do they know how much of it is made up of the Schuette-Lanz type.

Accords Zeppelin Credit

Schuette frankly says that if the tenacious mind of Zeppelin had not stuck to his conceived idea and brought it to realisation, there might not be a Schuette-Lanz craft today. Schuette was building before Zeppelin succeeded in making a flight. The disaster to the first Zeppelin, in 1908, shortly after completion, showed Schuette that he was not working along the most promising lines. Zeppelin's first wreck gave him the idea of the system which has developed so successfully.

Although Schuette only made a flight with his first airship in December, 1912, his second the following year, with a gas volume much larger than Zeppelin's, proved a big success. In less than five years he overtook Zeppelin, and some say even passed him. Schuette at least set the pace in size and newness of design.

Since then Schuette and Zeppelin, in the friendliest rivalry, have been working neck and neck developing their respective craft, first one and then the other forging ahead. Under the impetus of the war the development of both Zeppelins and Schuette-Lanz airships, profiting by one another's experiences and lessons as gathered by the Ministry of War and placed at the disposal of each, has been phenomenal.

There Is No Place Like Home

especially during 'Xmastide.

If your home does not belong to you, you and yours miss much of the solid pleasure and satisfaction to be obtained from life, not only during the festive season, but throughout the year.

DOES YOUR HOUSE

its appointments, location and garden, conform to all your ideas as to what a home should be? Is your wife satisfied?

Make your mind up now

and announce your determination at the family dinner tomorrow, that when next 'Xmas comes you will

DINE IN YOUR OWN HOME

a home built to suit your own and your family's requirements—a home for which you do not have to pay rent.

Call at our offices and consult us. It will cost you nothing. If you cannot afford to pay at once for both the house and land, we can arrange to lend you part of the money, to be repaid, in instalments, at your convenience.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39 Nanking Road.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

Special Displays—Every Day—In Our Ladies' Department

Ladies' Raincoats

We have a splendid stock of thoroughly waterproof English-made Raincoats, in Grey, Fawn, Drab and Navy. All lengths and fittings.

Prices **$16.50 to 27.50**

J. B. 515

A most popular corset, in strong coutil, very low bust, only two inches above waist. A corset for short slender figures. Size 20 to 28 ins.

Price **$3.75** pair

J. B. 250a

Specially designed for average and medium figures, made in fine good quality coutil, medium bust, long over hips and back and well boned. A perfect fitting corset. Size 19 to 30 ins.

Price **$5.00** pair

Ladies' Soft Satin Underskirts

Good quality, well cut, in Black, Saxe, Purple, Navy and White.

Price **$6.50** & **9.50** each

In soft clinging Poplin, all shades.

Price **$3.95** each

Also in good Sateen, effective, looks like satin. In Grey, Blue, Beige and Purple. As sketch.

Price **$5.00** each

Warm Directoire Knickers

In stockinette, elastic at knee and waist, in Navy, Grey and Saxe.

Price **$2.75** each

In soft Satin, good quality, in Pale Pink, Blue, White, Navy and Purple.

Price **6.50** each

Also in Poplin of soft finish, all colours.

Price **$3.75** each

Ladies' Moire Skirts

Fine quality, soft finish, as sketch. In Navy, Mauve, Grey, Brown and Green.

Price **$5.50** each

The Clarice Coat

Rich Coney Seal Coat

As sketch, well Cut and Easy fitting, Selected Skins, Trimmed Square Collar and Reverse

Price **$195.00**

The "Pembert"

A superior quality coat. Well made, rubber, Raglan sleeves, turn down collar, strap across back. Guaranteed waterproof; all sizes.

Price **$19.50**

The "Lincoln"

A useful and well cut showerproof coat; in all sizes.

Price **$15.00**

GOLF JACKETS

The "Bexley"

A smart striped artificial silk Golf Coat, as sketch the very latest style, in Black, Pink and White stripe. Also in Black, White and Sky stripe; sash round waist.

Price **$27.50**

The "Burlington"

A thick three-quarter length coat. A close fitting coat in pure wool. In White or Emerald only.

Price **$18.00**

READY-TO-WEAR HATS

Particularly stylish are the trimmed felt hats, also dainty creations in velvet, plush, etc. The shapes are modelled after French hats and the trimmings are made up of an almost endless variety of ribbons, etc.

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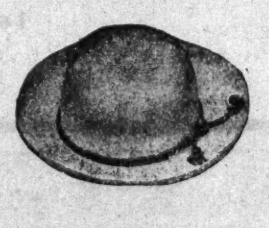
Price **$3.75** to **$10.50** each



Children's Felt Hats

Very comfortable and becoming. In Blue, Brown, Navy, Cardinal and White.

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Another of our famous corsets, suitable for all figures. Low bust, long over hips and back in good coutil, also in net or thin batiste in same model.

Size 19 to 32 ins.

Price **$3.75** pair

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Mercerised Spun Silk Golf Coat, as sketch in full sizes with sash. Colors Grey or Saxe, and Black and Violet Shot.

Price **$10.50**

The "Berwick"

A wel cut Golf Coat, in wool, in Brown, Grey, Emerald, Black and White.

Price **$8.50**

The Clarendon Coat

Rich Black Plush Coat that will not mark, exact to sketch, trimmed Black Fur collar, also edge of skirt. Plain Roll Cuffs, Smart cut & Finish.

Price **$40.00**

NEW CORSET MODELS

W. B. 375 Nuform

An exceptionally smart model, in good White coutil, low bust, very long over hips and back; a well cut corset. Four suspenders. Size 20 to 32 inches.

Price $3.95 pair

W. B. 375 Nuform

A splendid model for stout and well developed figures; medium full bust, long over hips and back, made in strong White coutil well boned. Size 20 to 34 inches.

Price $5.75 pair

BLACK FOXELINE GRAVAT, crossover style, 1½ yards, long, with broad ends.

Price **$16.50**

FOXELINE GRAVAT, crossover style, in Black. 1¾ yards long and 7 inches wide.

Price **$14.50**

LARGE RICH BLACK FOXELINE PILLOW MUFF, lined satin. Ditto in fine skin, large, pillow shape, lined skins. In Black only.

Price **$14.50**

CORSETS—NEW STOCKS

W. B. 434 Nuform

A smart low bust corset, made in excellent coutil, long over hips and back. A beautiful corset for medium or average figures.

Size 20 to 30 ins.

Price $9.50 pair

W. B. 428 Nuform

Made in good durable coutil, vere low bust, fairly long over hips and back, well boned, four suspenders.

Size 19 to 28 inches.

Price $5.75 pair

The Enid Dressing Gown.

In warm soft ripple cloth, in Sky, Saxe, Vieux Rose, Pink and Green, as sketch.

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New Year Cards Are On Show

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GIRL FLIES 884 MILES FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK IN 8 HRS., 55 MIN.

Gasoline Nearly Gone On Last Leg of Her Journey, She Volplanes

GLIDES THROUGH DENSE FOG

Trip Hailed as America's Greatest Flight—Will Try Again With a Big Machine

Record of Miss Law's Flight from Chicago to New York

The schedule of Miss Law's flight was:

Left Chicago, (Eastern time)	8.25 a.m.
Arrived Hornell, N. Y.	2.10 p.m.
Left Hornell	3.24 p.m.
Arrived Binghamton N.Y.	4.20 p.m.
Left Binghamton	7.23 a.m.
Arrived New York	9.37 a.m.

	Time.	Miles
Chicago to Hornell	5.45	590
Hornell to Binghamton	0.56	90
*Binghamton to New York	2.14	204
Total	8.55:35	884

*This figure is based on Miss Law's speedometer. The Aero Club figures the distance at 210 miles.

New York, November 20.—A hundred and twenty pounds of pluck called Ruth Law glided her little old 100 horse power "pusher" aeroplane down on a swift wind out of a mixture of fog and Jersey smoke yesterday morning and landed on Governor's Island, winner of the American non-stop cross-country aviation record, and breaker of all world's records for women fliers.

Uncle Sam's band down on the island was playing its best tune, and the sun peeped out to glint a thousand welcomes from the rifles and swords of the garrison on parade, as the girl made a graceful turn and stopped in front of Major General Leonard Wood, who was waiting to shake her hand. As his aides helped her from her seat the General said:

"Little girl, you beat them all!"

Miss Law had completed the last leg of her Chicago-New York flight, having come yesterday morning from Binghamton. Sunday she had set a new American cross-country record by flying from Chicago to Hornell, N. Y., a distance of 590 miles, and then ninety miles more to Binghamton, where she spent the night.

She left Binghamton at 7.23 a.m., and landed on Governor's Island at 9.37:35, official time. It's a matter of about 200 miles in air line from Binghamton to New York, but Miss Law flew 204 miles in making the trip, according to her speedometer. Because of the fog she found it impossible exactly to follow her course. She made the 884 miles from Chicago in 8.55:35.

Benumbed on Arrival

Seated away out on the nose of her little machine, she looked in her aviation togs of wool and leather, for all the world like a young Eskimo in his Sunday clothes. She was so benumbed with cold that she didn't move for a moment or two after her aeroplane stopped. Bundled up as she was, what one noticed first were her blue eyes looking through the goggles. Unprotected by shield or car body, she had flown perched out in the air surrounded on three sides by nothing, and the cold and the dampness had penetrated even her heapy clothing.

Other hands unbuckled the strap that held her in the craft and helped her from her seat. She stood a bit stiffly for a moment, then she pulled off her gloves and removed her leather helmet. Next off came her face mask, and she stood there smiling. And then everybody cheered.

Her face was blue with cold and she started to walk briskly about to get warm. With her feet encased in big leather boots over her shoes, with four suits of woolen and leather clothes, she looked to be the very stout person she wasn't.

"I'm cold," was the first thing she had to say. Then she took from the seat all her baggage—a blue serge skirt—tucked it under her arm, climbed into an automobile, and went to the quarters of Major and Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, where she washed her face and hands, asked for Mrs. Hartmann's powder puff, and then ate some breakfast.

Volplaned to Island

It was at breakfast that Miss Law told of a thrilling experience she had had in landing on the aviation field at Governor's Island that none of the spectators knew about. She said that when she left Binghamton she had not put any additional gasoline in the tanks of the machine, because after measuring the feul she thought she had an ample supply. She forgot that the extra tank she had put on the machine was set so low and that it would not feed the last two or three inches of fuel. When she reached upper Manhattan coming down the Hudson her engine began to "cut out," and when she was about opposite Twenty-third Street it began to miss badly. To meet this critical situation the girl shot up rapidly and volplaned to Governor's Island for the last three miles of her flight, gliding down with the wind instead of against it. When she landed the engine was still missing very badly, and she could have gone only a very short distance further. As it was, to get to the Island she had to tip the machine several times to get fuel to the carburetors from the low supply in the tank.

After she had breakfasted, Miss Law faced about fifty newspaper men.

"You have made the longest flight a woman ever made, haven't you?" they asked.

"I have made the longest flight an American ever made," she replied.

'WOMEN, MR. SCHIFF'S IDEA OF TEMPTATION

John Wanamaker, President Butler and Others Tell What Should Be Avoided

New York, Nov. 20.—"What is the most susceptible temption to young men and women in New York?" was a question sent to prominent men and women by Dr. Fred Winslow Adams of St. Andrew's Methodist-Episcopal Church, Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. He read the answers last night.

As to the temptations young men should avoid, Jacob H. Schiff, banker, replied:

"Being of the age of nearly three score and ten, I am not very competent to say what is the most susceptible temptation to young men in New York, but I believe I shall not be far from correct if I say, 'Women.'

John Wanamaker regarded "westing one's time" as being "at the bottom of more sin and temptation than any other cause."

President Butler of Columbia University wrote:

"The most seductive temptation which confronts a young man in New York is to spend more money than his fixed income justifies, in the endeavor to keep up with the expenditures and standards of living of other people better off than himself."

Chief Justice Isaac Franklin Russell's opinion was:

"To achieve wealth and social position and distinction by accepting low standards of business morality and following bad leadership and example."

Miss Katharine B. Davis of the Parole Commission said, as to the temptations against which young women should most be warned:

"The desire for pleasure—the kind that is typified in the glamor and glare of Broadway, of the theaters and cabarets."

"Clothes—things to have and wear, most of all," was the verdict of Miss Mabel Cratty, General Secretary of the National Y. W. C. A.

Miss Nixola Greeley Smith of The Evening World said:

"Lonesomeness and clothes."

Dr. Adams's own idea was:

"Our temptations today are to pose, to be unreal. The world is posing a good part of the time, from the smart Aleck to the warring nations. Young people ought to see not how much they can get out of life, but how much they can make their lives of real worth."

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IDEAL COAL FOR FIRE-PLACES AND STOVES. ABSOLUTELY SMOKELESS CLEAN AND DURABLE

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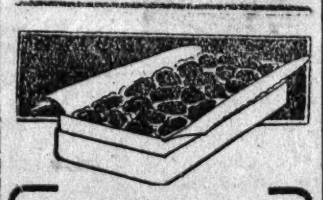
Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



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to you all for

A Merry Christmas.

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17 Nanking Road.

COLLEGE IN TURKEY GROWS DESPITE WAR

Greatest Enrollment of Girls In Constantinople in History Of Institution

PRESIDENT COMES FOR REST

Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, However, Will Aid in Raising Million-Dollar Endowment

New York, November 20.—Among the passengers of the steamer Heilig Olav of the Scandinavian-American Line, which will arrive at Hoboken this morning, will be Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, President of the Constantinople College for Girls, who returns to this country for the first time in four years for a rest of several months. Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, said yesterday at his office at 70 Fifth Avenue that it was one of the miracles of the time that the college could pursue its work during the wars of the last few years and come up to the present year with the largest enrollment in its history and a staff of instructors doing vigorous work.

"In 1914," said Dr. Dutton, "the new buildings on the European side of the Bosphorus were completed. They had been four years in building, and during those four years there had been three wars in which Turkey was involved—the Italian war of 1911, the first Balkan war of 1912, and the second Balkan war of 1913. Then in 1914 came the great war, but the college continued its work, serving various nationalities despite the bitter racial feelings stirred up in the Balkans.

"Of the 290 girls in the college and preparatory departments last year there were 63 Turks, 102 Armenians, 26 Bulgarians, 62 Greeks, and Russians, Persians, Italians, Albanians, Americans, and Jews. Among the Turkish girls were fourteen whose tuition is being paid by the Turkish Government and who are expected to become teachers. Another Turkish student was a grand-daughter of the late Kiamil Pasha, who was Grand Vizier. Of the Albanian girls six are being educated at the expense of Charles R. Crane, President of the Board of Trustees.

"This year the enrollment has reached 400. Most of the girls, of course, live in Constantinople, as conditions caused by the war make it almost impossible to get into the city from outside. The college has suceeded in protecting the Armenian girls in its student body very effectually, and in several cases, when Armenian families were deported from Constantinople last year, their daughters, students in the college, were allowed to remain.

Dr. Patrick in her report speaks gratefully of the uniform courtesy and consideration shown toward the college by Shukri Bey, the Minister of Public Instruction, under whose control the American and foreign institutions came at the beginning of the last academic year. In addition to the Latin diploma we now give a Turkish diploma to the graduates. The relations of the college to the Ministry of Public Instruction have been much facilitated by Dr. Riza Tewfik, Professor of Turkish, Arabic, and Persian, and by Henry Morgenthau. Indeed, the former Ambassador gave wonderful help in establishing good relations between the college and all foreign powers.

"Dr. Patrick, in her letters, speaks with enthusiasm of the excellent beginning made by the new Ambassador, Mr. Elkus. As for Dr. Patrick, she is undoubtedly the most influential and able woman in the whole Near East.

"One of the tasks during her stay in this country is to assist the Trusteetees in the raising of a much-needed endowment. The power house of the college was closed much of the time during warm weather, as coal cost $40 a ton, and foodstuffs were about four times as costly as before the wars began. The college needs $300,000 for up-to-date buildings to replace the present wholly inadequate housing of the preparatory department, and with the additional endowment required it is estimated that a million dollars should be raised as soon as possible.

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If you ask for Arrow Collars you will get the best in style, quality and fit

B. MONTIETH WEBB & CO.
Hong Kong China Agents

Christmas Luck ◎ By James J. Montague

Little Miss Muffet, of Somewhere Up Town,
Puckers her brows in a terrible frown.
The butler is frantic, the nurse is half wild.
For nothing will comfort the sorrowing child
What mockery Christmas is certain to be!
What folly this chatter of presents and tree!
Let nobody think she'll be happy this year;
Her Christmas is ruined before it is here.
She wanted one present, as everyone knew;
They knew that she wanted it dreadfully, too.
She simply must have it—but what did they care;
She hated them both, they were horrid, to there.
Good gracious, what cruel old things parents are—
They just would not buy her that limousine car.
With her checks stained with tears and her hair out of curl,
Now, isn't Miss Muffet an unlucky girl?
Little Miss Buffet, of Avenue A,
Is feeling uncommonly happy today.
She found a rag doll on a little back street,
A dirty rag doll—but, oh! wonderfully sweet.
And on Christmas Eve she will hide it away
And just make believe that she found it next day.
She'll climb out of bed and her small, peering eyes
Will light when she sees it with joyous surprise,
And she will exclaim: "Oh, you cute, little dear;
I knew that old Santa would be here this year."
And you never will find, though you search up and down,
A happier child in all that part of town.
With her heart in a glad and a glorious whirl,
Now, isn't Miss Muffet the luckiest girl?

JUST PUBLISHED

"Our Eastern Question"

America's Contact with the Orient and the Trend of Relations with China and Japan

By Thomas F. Millard

Author of "The New Far East" "America and the Far Eastern Question", Etc.

Published by The Century Company,

(New York)

With 40 Illustrations and Maps

Price Mexican $7.50

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CANADIAN CAUSED DEATH OF BOELKE

Letter Says Pursuing Machines Forced Fatal Collision Of Germans

London, Ont., November 18.—Edward McKay, prominent locally as an athlete before he joined the British flying corps in France, was responsible for the death of Capt. Boelke, the noted German aviator, according to a letter received here today from the British front.

McKay and another aviator, the communication said, routed a squadron of twelve German aeroplanes and by clever maneuvering caused a collision of the last two. One fell to the ground, killing Capt. Boelke.

A 'Xmas Suggestion

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Just like fresh milk, but better and purer and always ready at any time and anywhere.

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MONDAY NIGHT

Programme for December 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th.

"THE IRON CLAW"

The most sensational serial photo-play ever shown.

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showing 5th and 6th Episodes, entitled

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and "The Spotted Warning"

IN FOUR REELS

Pathe's

British and American Gazettes

depicting latest events of interest.

"Leap Year"

Comic Cartoon.

"Wiffle's Dancing Pumps"

with M. Prince in the leading role.

Florence Rose Fashions

WHAT THE WOMEN ARE WEARING

"A Day with Betty Young"

Showing the charming creature from the time she wakes up in the morning, in night gown and boudoir cap, until she finishes her day, in an evening gown, at a Charity Bazaar.

Something New

in fashion pictures. Thirty of the very latest creations will be shown.

Special 'Xmas Matinees

TOMORROW, DECEMBER 25th & TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26th, AT 3 P.M.

FRIDAY NIGHT

Commencing Friday, December 29th

THE NEW YORK HIPPODROME

A Colossal Spectacle

of a new series, under the comprehensive title

"AMERICA"

with the largest company on the largest stage in the largest theatre in the world.

6,000 FEET SIX PARTS

Marvellous Motion Photography

Every Foot a Feature

Depicting every phase of American life—Historical, Military, Naval, Industrial, Commercial, Social, Outdoor, Indoor, etc., etc., including—

"The Landing of Columbus" "Carnival of Sports"

"On the Levee at New Orleans" "Fire Fighting and Life Saving"

(7 enginees, 20 horses and 100 firemen)

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THIS IS THE MOST REMARKABLE FILM EVER EXHIBITED IN SHANGHAI.

GIFTS OF $1,933,256 TO FOREIGN MISSIONS

Methodist Church Raises $232,682 More Than Total Receipts of Last Year

BISHOPS PRAISE LIBERALITY

Twenty-one In Session Hear Dr. S. Parkes Cadman Approve Military Preparedness

New York, November 20.—Twenty-one Bishops and Missionary Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church attended the opening session of the annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Mission of the Church at 150 Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. They, as well as others who had come from distant parts of the world to share in the proceedings, applauded vigorously when George M. Fowles, Treasurer of the board, announced that the receipts for foreign mission work this year had exceeded those of any previous year in the history of the Church.

Mr. Fowles's report, and that of Dr. Frank Mason North, one of the Corresponding Secretaries, indicated that the Church had entered upon an unusual program for extending evangelism among the peoples of the world. Figures were given for forty-three mission fields where Methodists are preaching the Gospel, and interest was added to the meeting by the presence of three of the Missionary Bishops under whose direction much of the work in the coming year is to be prosecuted.

That the Church is taking an equally vigorous stand on other matters was demonstrated by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, who delivered an address in which he lauded military preparedness. He paid a tribute to Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the New York Division of the National Guard, and to Major Vanderbilt, for their work along the Mexican border. The address was delivered at a meeting preceding the opening of the annual session, and was presided over by Dr. David G. Downey.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson of this city was Chairman of the larger assemblage. Bishop Earl Cranston, retired, who was senior Bishop of the Church until succeeded at the Saratoga General Conference by Bishop Joseph F. Berry,, sat at Bishop Wilson's right.

Treasurer Fowles announced that the total receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions during the present year, exclusive of amounts paid into the permanent funds and the annunity funds were $1,933,256.41, which is $232,682.61 more than the total receipts last year. Last year the receipts were $111,114 in excess of the best previous year in the history of the board. Of the money taken in during the last twelve months, $596,835.44 was contributed as special gifts, and $30,611.86 was added to the Self-Denial Fund.

Dr. North reported later that gifts totalling more than $500,000 had been received under the will of the late Mrs. D. Willard James, in addition to the $1,000,000 announced at Saratoga while the General Conference was in progress.

Amoung the Bishops and Missionary Bishops in addition to those already mentioned who gave their enthusiastic approval of the good showing made by the board were John W. Hamilton, William F. McDowell, William Burt, Thomas B. Neely, William F. Anderson, William A. Quayle, Edwin H. Hughes, Homer C. Stuntz, Theodore S. Henderson, William O. Shepard, Francis J. McConnell, Wilbur P. Thirkield, Adna W. Leonard, Charles B. Mitchell, Franklin Hamliton, Joseph C. Hartzell, John E. Robinson, Alexander P. Camphor, Eben E. Johnson, and Isaiah B. Scott. They applauded again when told that of the money received this year, $1,098,349.34 had been disbursed among the missions.

Notwithstanding the general good showing, it was noticed, however, that the receipts from the Spring Conferences, covering most of the East, showed a falling of nearly $20,000. The receipts from the New York Conference was less than in 1915.

Every section of the United States was represented at the gathering, and most of the ministers attended the meeting at which Dr. Cadman made his plea for preparedness.

"I admire the spirit that caused New York State to send 25,000 men to the board," he said, "but that was the best we could do. If we were really doing our best, however, our States would have 11,000,000 men ready to guard our borders at any moment. We have a long way to go to realise our nationalism. If every member of the leisure class employed his time as well as Major Vanderbilt there would be more respect for men of wealth in this country."

It was announced before the close of yesterday's session that Bishop Anderson would start for Europe in a few days to inspect the work of the missions of the church. Missionary Bishop Johnson will leave for Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa, soon after the meeting of the Foreign Board, which will last three days, is adjourned.

Last night Bishop Quayle delivered an address at Metropolitan Temple, Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, on "The World Empire." Tonight Bishop Shepard will speak at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, on "The Spiritual Republics" and the subject of Bishop McConnell's address at about the same hour at the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Brooklyn, will be "Mexico." Bishop Anderson will talk on "Facing a World Stuation" at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, New Rochelle, tomorrow night.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for December 22 was 115 tons."

Maximilian Harden Hails President As Looming Above All

Berlin, November 17.—(Deleyed.)—Maximilian Harden, writing in Die Zukunft, eulogises President Wilson as a "man of high moral and spiritual rank—a man of whom we would be pround if we had him," adding: "Much that is foolish and unfortunately shameless has been said about Mr. Wilson, and his election is hailed as one no German may belittle."

Harden, who quotes liberally from President Wilson's books to show from them his high character and ideals, says regarding the President's efforts in the direction of peace:

"This man, so falsely regarded, so foolishly defamed looms up as no other who is visible today."

Harden urges the public to burn ninety-nine one-hundredths of the "literature filled with rotten ignorance and defaming a clean, talented man, who already is experienced in governing and is striving with a strong heart and an earnest will for the maintenance of a worthy peace," and then says:

"Not a word maker or a threatener, he has been chosen by the people of the United States for these hours of crisis on earth."

The Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung, one of the most pronounced Chauvinist newspapers in Germany, ridicules President Wilson's reported peace proposals as a "general conference under the auspices of Great Britain and the United States for cheating Germany of all the fruits of this unheard of war." The paper adds:

"Even the most simple German must begin to see what we have to expect from a peace negotiated by England's pirate business manager beyond the ocean."

The Hamburger Nachrichten, which is only a shade less Chauvinistic than the Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung, writes in a similar strain. It says:

"President Wilson already has done so much for Great Britain that only one thing remains, namely, to secure such a peace as England needs, robs Germany of all the fruits of her victories and leaves her impotent and placed under a guardianship."

The newspaper further insinuates that President Wilson was elected at the present moment because of an "increasing grain famine in England, which must lead to her inevitable defeat if Germany draws the fight to a conclusion and remembers her own resouress." The article concludes:

"Our destiny lies in our own hands. The most simple minded man cannot wish to lay it in the hands of a man who while in Washington is attending to England's business."

In the Courts

In the British Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. W. King (Magistrate), a cook named J. McVeigh was charged with being absent without leave from the sailing vessel Amy Turner, from Vancouver, B.C.

Defendant claimed that he was entitled to his discharge according to the terms of the articles which contained the words "until December 20, 1916, or the arrival at the final port of discharge; the final port of discharge to be Vancouver, B.C."

Mr. G. W. Godfrey, on behalf of the owners, explained that this was a test case, as all the crew had left the vessel, claiming their discharge as from December 20, 1916.

Counsel argued that the date in the clause was inserted in compliance with the Act, as indicating the probable duration of the voyage, but that the engagement of the crew was for the voyage and was not a time service.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision, stated that it was a badly worded agreement, and he had some doubt in his mind. The law required that sufficient indication should be given to a seaman of the nature of the engagement he was undertaking, and, with some doubt in his mind, he had come to the finding that there was such indication in this case. He must find that the engagement was for the voyage and therefore had to enter a conviction.

As this was a test case, the sentence would be nominal. The seaman was fined one day's wages. The owners would no doubt consider whether they ought to insist on its infliction in the circumstances.

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"Kryptol" for labour saving and quick results.

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Can be used as an Undercoating for all White Work.

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Farewell Benefit of Miss Dolly Bunch

Under the direction of Mr. J. A. Raynes, late of the Tivoli and Gaiety Theatres, San Francisco.

The following well-known artists have kindly volunteered their services :—

MR. R. A. CURRY

MR. M. SPEELMAN

Prof. Papini
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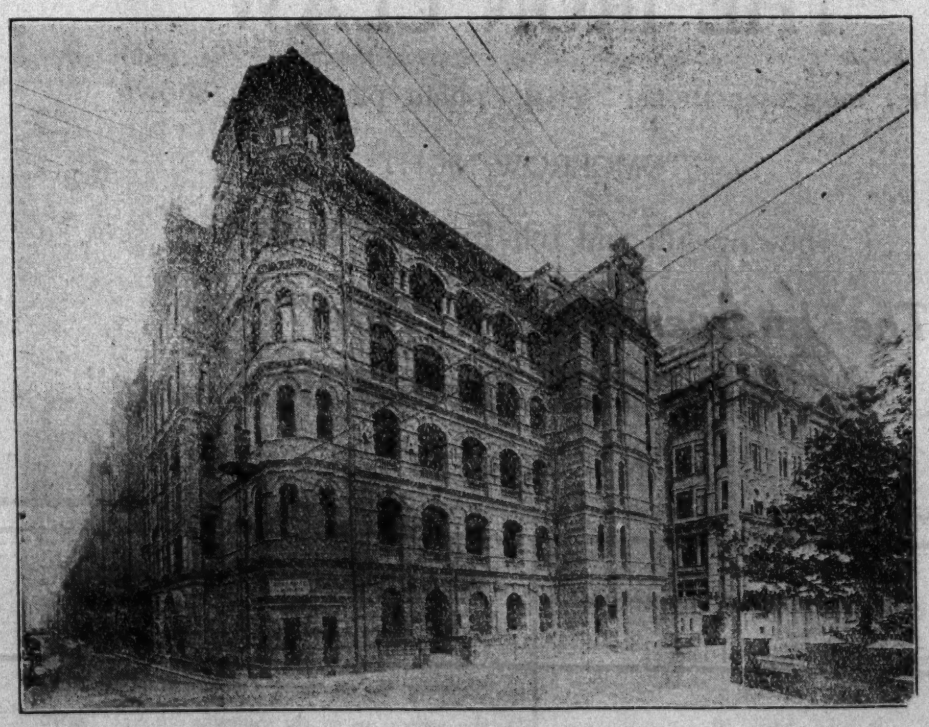

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CANADA WILL FIGHT ON UNTIL THE WAR IS WON

Borden Says Dominion Has Bled Too Much to Accept An Inconclusive Peace

700 DINERS CHEER SPEECH

Pledges Country to Pour Out More Men and More Money as Needed

New York, November 21.—Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada speaking with all the earnestness of which he was capable, told 700 members of the Canadian Club of New York and their friends, at a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore last night, that the Dominion never would consent to a cessation of hostilities in Europe which did not carry with it conditions that would forever make impossible a repetition of the conflict.

He said with almost passionate fervor that Canada, confident of the ultimate victory of the British Empire and its allies, had made too many sacrifices in money and men, and believed too fervently in the principles of humanity and civilisation, to consent to a truce that might only be a preparation for another war in which many more thousands of human beings would be slaughtered.

This speech, coming after the assemblage had been roused to enthusiasm by tributes to Canadian valor and loyalty paid by ex-President Taft and Mayor Mitchel, brought the diners to their feet in a demonstration.

"I am proud of the part that Canada has played in the war," Premier Borden said with emphasis. "It was due to the fact that her sons stood in the way that the path to Calais was not opened. We were a peaceful people, absorbed in the peaceful vocation if life, before the outbreak of this war, but we have since proved that when the call came to fight we were ready and willing to respond.

"And now that we have made great sacrifices and have sent our sons to the Empire, there is one thing that I desire to say to you Canadians in this great metropolis of America: Canada is as determined to maintain the cause to the end as it was on August 4, 1914, when this war began. While we all pray for peace and hope that it be not long deferred, so long as we in Canada have a voice, there will be no truce, nor an inconclusive peace.

To Fight Until Their Cause Is Won

"Something depends on the principles for which this war has been fought, and we in Canada believe that all our sacrifices will have been in vain unless these principles, the principles for which we have fought, principles for civilisation and right as we understand them, are maintained and are triumphant. If those principles are maintained we will emerge from the war purified and triumphant. But, as I have said, if it is to mean only a truce and a preparation for another war then, as far as we are concerned it were much better that we had never fought at all.

"We have fought for certain principles and we mean to maintain them to the end.

"Although the war has lasted longer than we believed at the start, although the task has been more formidable than we had anticipated, there is no doubt in Canada as to the issue, nor that we will continue to give of our sons and our money, and to do all we can, until the fight for which we have made these sacrifices has come to triumph in the end."

As Premier Borden concluded, diners sitting at tables decorated with Canadian and American flags, rose to their feet, waving their napkins and filling the high-vaulted room with cheers.

A notable list of men at the speakers' table also rose and applauded vigorously. Some of these, in addition to Mr. Taft and Mayor Mitchel, were ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, James M. Beck, Otto H. Kahn, Henry P. Davison, Frederick Palmer, Herbert S. Houston, the Rev. William T. Manning, Paul D. Cravath, Theodore Marburg, and Thomas D. Neelands, President of the Canadian Club.

Taft Pleads for World-Peace

Mr. Taft appeared at the dinner both as an old friend of Premier Borden and as the President of the League to Enforce Peace. It had been announced by the Secretary of that organisation that Mr. Taft would speak on a league of nations to maintain the peace of the world after the war, but his reference to the subject, while to the point, was brief.

"A hundred years of peace between the United States and Canada have got us into the habit of settling our differences by peaceful means, and this habit, by the help of God, we shall never get over. And it is a habit which ought to furnish the nations of the world with a model for their relations after the war is over," said he. "We in the United States have the greatest sympathy with the people of Canada, and with Sir Robert Borden, who worthily represents the people of Canada. Its 8,000,000 people are nobly responding to the call of loyalty to their mother country. They are feeling the moral inspiration of patriotic self-sacrifice. For the loss of their finest and their best they mourn, but they do not regret the cause.

"When the war is over they will stagger under a heavy deft, but with the confidence born of steadfastness and loyalty and the ultimate sacrifice, they will go on to the development of their magnificent Dominion, and we shall witness a progress, material, economic, social, and political, that will make their most honorable history seem commonplace."

Mayor Mitchel, after extending the hospitality and friendship of the city to Sir Robert, aroused applause by asserting that the showing made by Canada in the war was evidence of what could be accomplished by citizen soldiery. He contended that this showing might serve as a great lesson to the United States in building up adequate defenses and for developing the movement for national preparedness.

Mr. Palmer told of Canadian valor on the field, and Mr. Wickersham also expressed his admiration for the people of the Dominion.

President Neelands read a telegram from President Wilson expressing friendship to Premier Borden and Canada, and expressing regret at his inability to attend the dinner. The dinner ended, as it began, with the playing by an orchestra of the national airs of the allied nations and of the United States.

UNITED STATES FIRST IN WORLD'S BIG BANKS

In List of 67 Commercial Institutions America Has 21 And New York 14

An idea of the important position now occupied by American banking institutions, particularly those in New York City, may be had from a table of the world's greatest banks prepared by The Financier. The Government or semi-Government institutions are presented in a separate table in which the deposits of teh Federal Reserve Banks are included. The list of commercial banks totals sixty-seven, of which number twenty-one are in the United States, and no less than fourteen in New York City.

The largest American bank ranks fifth in the list of the world's greatest banks, while another has the honor of standing in the eighth position. It should be noted that the tabulation does not include private banking houses nor mutual savings banks, but only commercial banks. The totals indicate the volume of deposits, and, in the case of foreign institutions, the conversion into United States currency was made at the rate of $5 to the pound sterling and 20 cents to the franc. The dates of the statements from which the figures were taken vary somewhat, but, wherever possible the latest available data was used. The minimum of deposits taken as a basis for the compilation was $100,000,000.

The list, divided into the two classes, follows:

Government or Semi-Official	
Government Banks	
Bank of Russia	$941,480,000
Imperial Bank of Germany	822,484,000
Bank of England	778,250,000
U.S. Federal Reserve Bank	581,900,000
Bank of France	478,828,000
Banco da la Nacion Argentina	264,165,000
Bank of Spain	157,565,000
Bank of Italy	154,030,000
Oesterreichische Ungarische	109,345,000
Commercial and Other Banks	
London City and Midland	787,696,000
Lloyds	669,793,000
Detutsche	636,000,000
London County and Westminster	567,725,000
National City, New York.	512,432,000
Barclay's	472,389,000
National Provincial	456,628,000
Guaranty Trust Co., New York	425,617,000
Prussian Banks for Foreign Trade	405,751,000
Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt	378,540,000
Credit Lyonnais	333,623,000
Bank of Montreal	302,361,000
Disconto Gesellschaft	315,500,000
Dresdner	298,000,000
Parr's	282,594,000
Continental and Commercial National, Chicago	271,000,000
National Bank of Commerce, New York	269,952,000
Union of London and Smith	256,494,000
Volga-Kana Commercial	253,500,000
Capital and Counties	241,722,000
Russo-Asiatic	238,405,000
Chase National, New York	235,612,000
Bankers Trust Co., New York	233,227,000
London Joint Stock	223,810,000
Societe Generale	216,151,000
Comptoir Nationale d'Escompte de Paris	215,122,000
Canadian Bank of Commerce	210,541,000
Bank of New South Wales	204,167,000
Royal Bank of Canada.	196,804,000
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	196,119,000
Darmstadter Bank	187,500,000
Mechanics and Metals National, New York	181,750,000
First National, New York	172,870,000
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York	170,083,000
Hanover National, New York	167,802,000
Bank of Liverpool	167,403,000
Central Trust Co., New York	165,960,000
Hongkong and Shanghai	164,835,000
Anglo-Austrian	164,000,000
First National, Chicago.	159,038,800
Bank of New Zealand	158,589,000
Manchester and Liverpool	154,679,000
National Park, New York	154,349,000
Union Bank of Australia, Ltd.	153,423,000
Oesterreichische Landerbank	151,875,000
Banque Internationale de Commerce de Petrograd	150,000,000
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney	149,439,000
Equitable Trust Co., New York	149,123,000
Banca Commerciale Italian	145,632,000
Russian Commercial and Industrial	142,121,000
London and South Western	136,221,000
London and Provincial.	135,553,000
Standard of South Africa	131,418,000
Corn Exchange, New York	119,114,000
First National, Boston	119,000,000
National Bank of South Africa	115,286,000
Credito Italiano	113,794,000
Illinois Trust Co., Chicago	112,000,000
American Exchange National, New York	110,437,000
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and India	107,743,000
Yokohama Specie	107,223,000
National Shawmut, Boston	106,846,000
Mellon National, Pittsburg	104,000,000
Bank of Australia	103,423,000
London and River Plate	102,807,000
National Bank of Scotland	102,430,000
Corn Exchange National, Chicago	100,000,000

With respect to the figures for the Bank of France, The Financier says: "Some comment may follow the publication of the Bank of France deposit totals, which are not as large as usually estimated, but it is difficult to figure the actual deposits of such an institution. Its importance among the great banks of the world my be judged when we come to consider its 4,000 million dollars of total resources, and its 3,400 million dollars of note circulation."

The Annalist on October 9 published a list of the one hundred largest national banks in the United States, the figures being as of June 30, 1916. The tabulation gave the names of twelve banks having deposits of over $100,000,000, eight of which are located in New York City. All of these are included in the foregoing table, to which are also added several State banks and trust companies.

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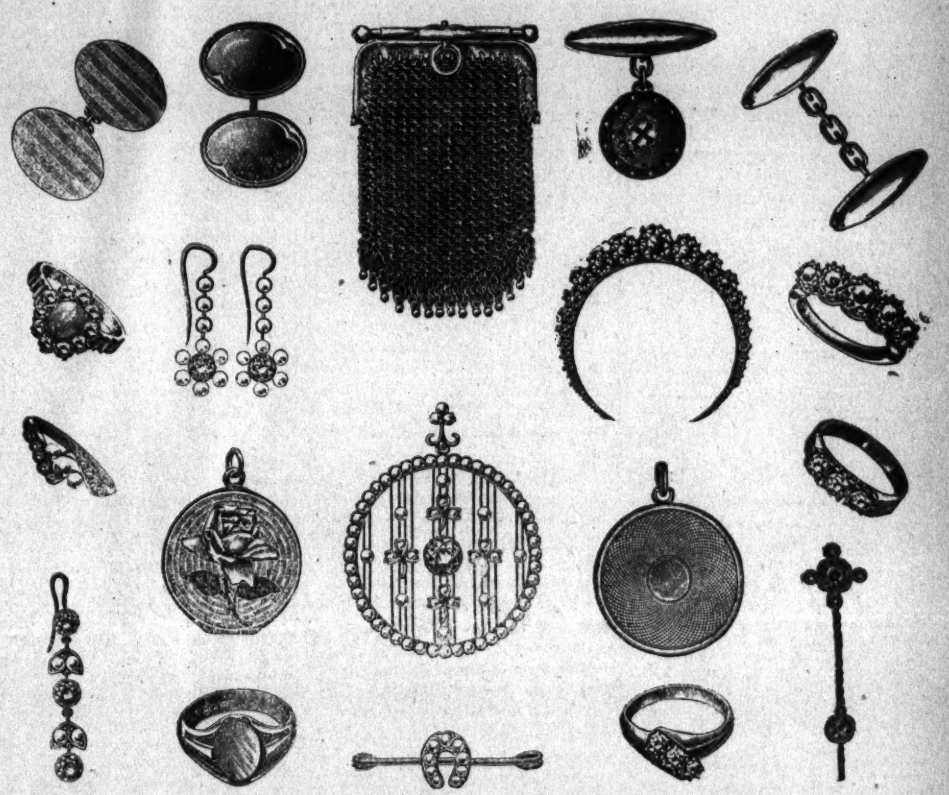

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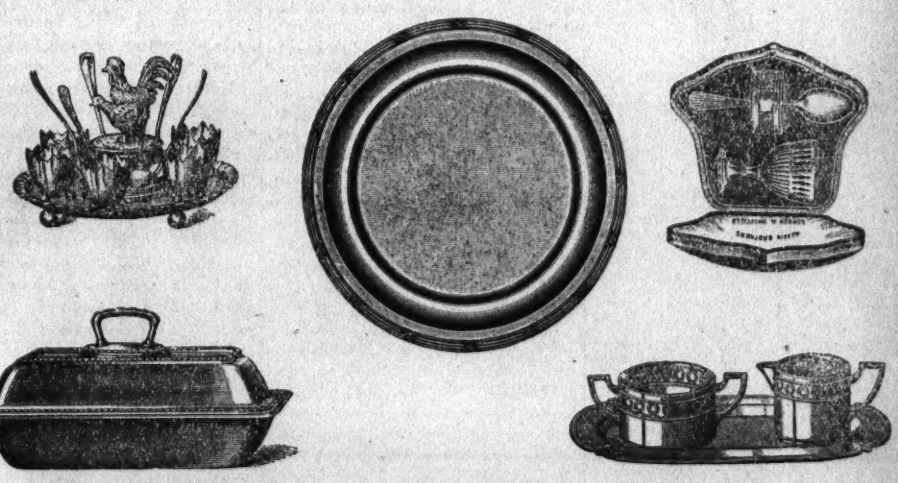

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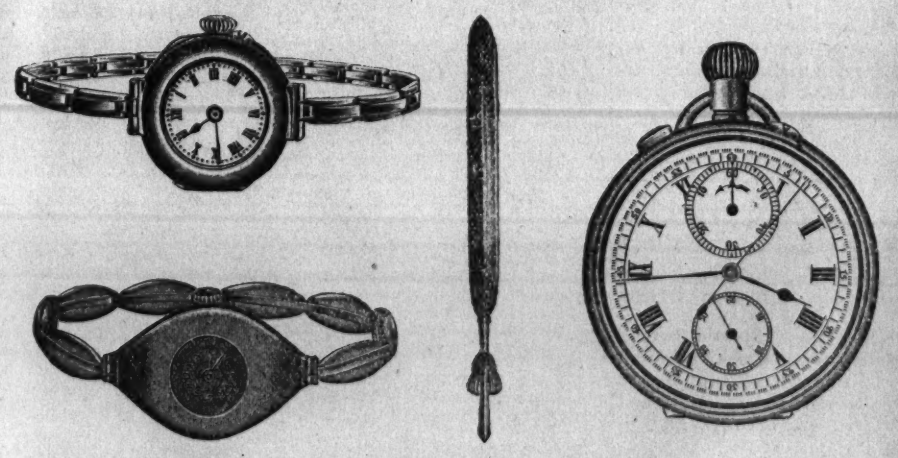

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An Important Peace Discussion

IN its issue of November 20, long before the German proposal for peace negotiations appeared, The New York Times, a pronouncedly pro-Ally newspaper, launched an important peace discussion under the caption: "All want Peace: Why Not Have It Now?" In introducing the series, The Times says:

"Recent utterances of the German Chancellor and the British Prime Minister have inclined the discerning public to the belief that the chief men of the warring nations in Europe would now give more hospitable consideration than they have shown in the past to proposals embodying the broad general principles upon which peace must be concluded. Sharing that belief, The Times has invited, from a source the competence and authority of which would be recognised in both hemispheres, a series of contributions in which the terms of peace will be discussed.

"The first of these articles appears on this page today. As the publication of the series proceeds from day to day the public will perceive the candor, the impartial fairness, the breadth of view, and the profound understanding of political principles with which the author weighs and considers the general conditions of peace and then in turn the policies and interests of each of the Powers engaged in the war.

"All of them profess a desire for peace upon terms that will insure its permanency. In this discussion the way to lasting peace is brought into view, the rivalry of ambition and the clash of interest are so far as may be conciliated, and a settlement compatible with the rights of small and great nations, and giving promise of freedom from the calamity of war is submitted to the public judgment.

"We have confidence that the public here and abroad will give serious attention to these contributions because of the breadth of knowledge far-seeing statesmanship they display, quite independent of the distinguished source from which they come."

The articles are appearing under the pen-name of Cosmos. They will not we feel sure be attributed to the little lady who writes for THE CHINA PRESS under the same penname. We have no doubt indeed, that after reading Lloyd George's speech, she is quite capable of doing equally well on the side of "All Want More War—So Let's have It!"

Here however follows the first on All Want Peace. The others will follow as fast as they reach Shanghai. It is important to note that, as The Times says, "they come from a distinguished source:"

The time has come to consider whether the war may not shortly be ended by international agreement in which the United States shall participate.

For some months past the center of gravity of the world's interest has been steadily shifting. It is now coming to rest at a new and gravely significant spot. The question as to who or what power is chiefly responsible for the war has become one of merely historical interest. It may not be settled to the universal satisfaction for a generation to come. The amazing records of the war's progress, with their alternate pages of cruelty and of heroism, of devastation and of self-sacrifice, of carnage and of superb national achievement, are so many and so crowded that they have overtaxed human appreciation and human understanding. We are now left unwillingly dull and insensitive to happenings almost any one of which would ordinarily stir the imagination and inspire the art and the letters of a civilised world.

Men everywhere were so appalled by the magnitude of the war when it suddenly broke out, and so amazed at its revelations and its massive consequences in life, in treasure, and in sacrifice, that for more than two years they could see no solution of the worldwide problem that it raised other than to permit the war to run its course until one of the groups of great adversaries was forced to succumb. It was freely predicted that this end would be reached in three months, in six months, or at most in a year. Almost alone, Lord Kitchener indicated three years as the probable duration of the war. Of that period nearly two and a half years have already passed, and no end is in sight. Nevertheless, some things are now plain to the watching world. It is clear that the German Empire and its allies cannot win this war. That fact, which was confident prophecy after the battle of the Marne and reasonable expectation after the failure at Verdun and the happenings along the eastern front, has been made certain by the battle of the Somme, already drawn out over four long months, and by Great Britain's unbroken, complete command of the seas. It is also clear that while Great Britain and her allies can, and doubtless will, win the war, yet the cost will be so unbelievably great and the resulting exhaustion in men, in money, and industry, so alarming, that victory on such terms may be only little less disastrous than defeat.

Both in the warring countries and in neutral lands there has been of late much discussion as to how similar outbreaks of international war may be avoided in the future. This is certainly a highly practical question for Governments and for peoples. But a still more practical question for Governments and for peoples is how to bring this present war to an end without waiting for more complete exhaustion, more and more widespread destruction, and more and more far-reaching damage to civilisation.

There are not lacking signs that the belligerent powers are ready to have this question pressed upon them with directness and with vigor. To undertake this means, first of all, to try to find a common ground for discussion. In order to do that we must go to the belligerent nations for a statement of what they severally conceive to be the objects for which the war is now continued. This, in turn, means that we must go to Great Britain and to Germany for an answer.

The war began ostensibly as a conflict between Austria-Hungary on the one side and Servia on the other. With lightninglike rapidity the fact developed that this conflict in the southeastern corner of Europe was not a cause but a symptom, and that the materials for a world war lay ready to hand in the ambitions, suspicions, rivalries, and world policies of the great powers to the north and west. It is increasingly clear that the war is, in last analysis, really a titantic struggle between Germany and Great Britain. The first attack on Servia was to strengthen the position and to advance the policies of the Central Powers. The springing to arms of Russia ws to prevent the further subjection of a Slavic people. The quick arming of Germany was to ward off a possible attack from the east, on the one hand, and, now that the fire had been lighted, to push forward to gain control of the seas on the other. The invasion of Belgium was not an end, but a means. The invasion and threatened conquest of France was not an end, but a means. The end was Calais, the Straits of Dover, Great Britain, and the control of the seven seas. All this we can now see.

How does the matter stand today? Are these once obvious ends still controlling the minds and the policies of the warring peoples? Death, suffering and privation have given to the word War a new and terrible meaning for peoples who had known a long generation of peace. While in no belligerent country is there any weakening of effort or lack of conviction of the justness of their cause, there are everywhere the plain beginnings of an effort to seek some solution of the war's problems that will not mean the continuance, perhaps for a decade, of the present reign of bloodshed and destruction. The air is filled with wireless messages from chiefs of state. Who is to catch them, to act upon them? It is contrary to the etiquete of war for Great Britain just now to speak to Germany, or for Germany to make polite reply to Great Britain. But when Mr. Asquith and Viscount Grey speak in Parliament on the ends and objects of the war, to whom are they really addressing themselves? When the Imperial German Chancellor rises before the Reichstag and makes reply to published statements of Viscount Grey, to whom is he addressing himself? Is it not the fact that these statesmen are at this very moment really discussing publicly terms of peace and the conditions on which this war may be ended, while seeming only to make formal statements to their immediate colleagues?

Speaking to the Foreign Press Association in London on October 23, Viscount Grey used these words:

I take it on the word of the Prime Minister that we shall fight until we have established the supremacy and right of free development under equal conditions, each in accordance with its genius, of all States, great

(Continued on Page 9)

Short Cut to Victory Needed Says Churchill

Former First Lord of Admiralty Demands That Wits Be Used and Risks Dared for a Quicker Ending of the War

By Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill

THE discussion to which my comments on the Jutland battle have given rise has proceeded in the main upon a misconception of the argument, and for the rest upon a refusal to recognize the physical facts. The same conditions which leave the superior army on land without an effective method to continuous and decisive offensive operate in different forms upon the sea to baffle the stronger fleet. To ignore them, to try to overcome them by obstinacy masquerading as resolution, to strive to quell machine guns with the bare breasts of men, or to oppose the torpedo and the mine by the unprotected bellies of ships is to seek paths to ruin. Methods of a practical offensive no doubt exist on land and on sea. But they have not yet obtained their development, and possibly will not do so during the whole course of the war.

Theatres of decisive action no doubt exist both for fleets and armies; but they are not necessarily those in which the main strength of the nations is at present concentrated. Meanwhile, it is important that those who write about the navy and its work still keep always before their minds the Cromwellian distinction between being and well-being.

The primary and dominant fact is that from its bases in Scottish waters the British Fleet delivers a continuous attack upon the vital interests of the enemy; whereas the enemy from his home bases produces no corresponding effect on us. Therefore, the strategic compulsion to fight a battle is upon him. It is for him to alter, if he can, a situation which must ultimately prove fatal to Germany. Our original strategic dispositions therefore have the effect of putting very strong pressure upon the enemy to fight a battle in which, owing to our superiority, we have good reason to believe we should destroy his naval power. This is the first stage, good in itself at all points, inspired by the true principle of forcing the enemy to fight at a disadvantage or suffer fatally, and safeguarding in the surest way the foundations of our being. It is this stage which must be thoroughly comprehended, for upon it everything stands.

But the second stage is more complex. In spite of the pressure upon him, the enemy prefers to suffer rather than to fight. This is not the fault of our strategy. It is the consequence of our strength. Therefore, our commanders must consider what further steps are open to them to bring the enemy to battle. And here arises an intricate calculation of the relative strengths of the two fleets, and the relative advantages between fighting off our own or off the enemy's coasts, and the reactions of these two sets of considerations upon each other.

The battle of Jutland was fought because Sir John Jellicoe decided that his superiority justified him in facing the disadvantages of fighting off the enemy's coasts. The event proved him right. The German refusal to fight the battle out showed that their view of relative strengths was substantially the same as his. But unless the first stage of the argument is properly comprehended, the magnitude of the British naval achievement in the second stage cannot be realized. It was as it were an offensive on the top of an offensive; not merely a challenge; but a superchallenge successfully made good. This it was the purpose of my article to show.

The argument is, however, not concluded here. There is a third stage. The enemy will not, it appears, fight a decisive battle to rid himself of distant blockade. He will not even fight a decisive battle when it is offered off his own coasts. It is therefore clear that other methods must be sought. It is evident they have not yet been discovered, or at least applied; and I agree most cordially with those who think that this task lies at the present time plainly before the naval authorities. But in pursuing this quest nothing must be done which would jeopardize the solid advantages of our main and primary position; for it is on these that our whole existence depends. Neither must the immense achievement of the fleet be undervalued; nor the intensity of its effort to come to grips with the enemy be denied the fame that is its due.

It is about this date of writing (October 20), too early to attempt to measure and appraise the results of the tremendous four months' battle which, ever since the first of July, has been raging on both banks of the Somme. It would obviously be foolish to estimate them by the comparatively small gains of ground which have been made in an area not characterized by high strategic significance, and possessing no points or features which are vital to the enemy's war-making power. The reclaiming of a hundred square miles of French territory (itself permanently devastated in the process of recapture) out of a total of nearly twenty thousand in the hands of the invader in France or Belgium, could never be regarded as an object in itself worthy to be counted for a moment against the precious lives and sublime sacrifices which its purchase has required. It is to the effects produced upon the German armies, and the consequent reactions on their plans, that we must look for the rewards of this most wonderful and terrible manifestation of human valor.

But for this the time has not yet come. The materials are not yet available. One cannot be sure about the losses of the enemy—except that they are very heavy. We cannot tell how deeply or to what extent the spirit of his armies has been permanently depressed by the continued contact with what he feels are stronger and better armed forces. It is still more difficult to determine the impression produced upon the vast, uncomfortable, and disquited multitudes who constitute the German Empire. We do not know what changes have been produced in his plans, nor how far these changes are beneficial to us. Perhaps in another month a clearer view will be possible.

The supreme events of this war stand out just as vividly as the old one-day battles which used to decide the history of nations. But the size of the picture is so enormous and the style of the painting so crude that it can only be judged from a certain distance. One day of struggle is so like another. The dispatches repeat a well-worn phraseology. The proportion of events is altogether lost in the daily presentation of news. Every day since the war began events have occurred which justified the largest type ever used in printing. The great facts emerge gradually, but none the less unmistakably. Looking around, little that is definite can be discerned. Looking back, even from no great distance, the true features of the stupendous panorama stare you in the face. We see them now stretching back like a range of mountain peaks to those far-off lands of August and September, Anno Domini 1914.

The German invasion and its victories; the salvation of Paris; the struggle for the seaward flank; Tannenberg; the Servian morale; Przemysl; Warsaw; Suvia; Champagne; Ferdinand of Bulgaria; Verdun; Brusiloff; and, nearest of all, towering and beetling above our heads, shrouded in darkness and storm, the giant battle in Picardy which history calls—the Somme.

But although we are still so close to this stupendous episode that it is in its general mass under what has been called "a false angle of vision," there are some features which can already be discerned and appreciated. The somber difficulty of the task and the brilliant achievements of the troops leap out to us in vivid juxtaposition. Let us measure the achievement by the difficulties.

In the old wars of Marlborough and Frederick and Napoleon the differences between the offensive and the defensive were small. Each had its advantages and its drawbacks. But, broadly speaking, an army of sixty or seventy thousand men had no hesitation in attacking an army of fifty or sixty thousand; and there are many instances where successful attacks upon troops of equal quality have been made by skilled Generals with a smaller army. Then came the improvement in firearms; and already, in the American civil war, at Fredericksburg, at Gettysburg, at Gold Harbor, and elsewhere we begin to see the arrest of the offensive by fire. Thus, in 1870, frontal attacks were hardly ever the means of victory, and the German method of gaining battles was seen to consist mainly in the strength of large turning or enveloping movements by very strong forces. It was on this that we were all brought up.

All the theory of modern war, as taught in the nineties, dwelt on the holding of an enemy closely in front till superior forces had overlapped and threatened to surround him; and in the Boer war it was held a crime to make a frontal attack, on account of the severity of the fire and the losses inevitably incurred. These ideas received their largest and latest application in the war between Russia and Japan. All the great batles of that war were simple adaptations of the German method of 1870 upon a much greater scale; and we see the main Japanese army advancing along the railroad with Kuroki always far out on the right flank, or, as in the culminating battle of Mukden, with Nogi and his Port Arthur army far out on the left flank. Never do we see any success attained by reason of an unsupported battle on the main front. These are broad generalizations. But they show, what is undoubtedly true, that up to the outbreak of the present war the frontal attack on good troops in intrenched positions which cannot be turned was generally regarded by soldiers of every nation as impossible.

What has happened to alter this slowly matured, profoundly studied, universally held opinion, or the hard facts upon which it rested? Certainly it is not any diminution of the power of firearms. On the contrary, their power has increased by leaps and bounds. Improvements in weapons of all kinds, improvements in their use, the magazine rifle, the automatic rifle, the machine gun in all its forms and in undreamed of numbers, barbed wire, intrenchments of marvelous cunning, have multiplied several times the power of the defense by firearms.

The fire which arrested decisively the Japanese frontal attack at Liao Yang and blasted away their furious assaults on Port Arthur, was child's play to the fire through which the British assaults on the Somme have been pushed forward. What, then, are the new facts? There appear to be three. First, the extraordinary development of massed artillery, particularly heavy artillery, with unimagined quantities of shell; secondly, the indifference to loss of life exhibited by all the nations engulfed in Armageddon; and, thirdly, the devotion and superhuman courage of the troops.

How far have these facts affected the conclusions about modern defensive fire which had been so generally accepted before the war? I have called attention recently to some of the conditions and limitations of the latest form of the artillery attack—how overwhelming it was upon the troops and areas subjected to it; but how ponderous and slow moving in application and how local in action; and how considerably it could be mitigated by an elasticity of defense which allowed for a certain limited cession of ground. I have shown also that it reaches its maximum intensity in cases where the defenders, as at Verdun, are resolved not to yield an inch, but where, by continual counterattackks and the pouring in of new troops, they strive with the utmost desperation to hold and regain their fixed positions. No one must underrate the terrific power of the artillery development as a new means of offense; but neither must they forget its limitations. For the rest, there is only the heroism of the soldiers and the ruthless character of the war.

In these conditions, it is clear that only the absence of other possibilities have thrown the armies in the west back upon frontal attacks. If flank attacks were possible they would, of course, be resorted to by the commanders on both sides. But with armies so large and well equipped that the whole front from the Alps to the sea is on both sides perfectly maintained and thoroughly defended, nothing in this theater but the frontal attack remains. And thus by the force of circumstances we have been driven to attempt tasks many times harder than those which, before the war, all military experience had held to be impossible. That any measure of success should attend such efforts is marvelous. It seems to lift the soldiers of our generation above the level of the warriors of every former age, and place the civilized and educated citizen of a modern democracy upon the supreme pedestal of martial glory.

* * *

It is worth looking a little more narrowly at the German attack upon Verdun, which was described as the "anvil" attack. The power of the artillery to kill men, and by killing men to wear down armies, is limited only by the difficulty of finding men to kill. Therefore, it seems very important to discover those spots which the enemy feels bound to hold at all costs, and make him expose his divisions one after another to be battered to pieces upon them.

Also, it is clearly necessary to threaten these spots which infantry, so as to force the enemy to hold them with numbers. But it should be recognized that once the enemy has been compelled to place himself in this situation, the next step is to kill him there. He may just as well be killed there as anywhere else. In so far as the Germans in their attack on Verdun applied this method, they inflicted most serious and formidable injury upon the French; but when carried awawy by the desire to gain quickly certain particular pieces of ground they launched heavy mass attacks, they themselves began to suffer on a far greater scale than the defenders, and they threw awaw the profit which their shrewdly conceived form of attack had at one time and in certain phases given them. Also, although Verdun, on sentimental and many tactical grounds, was well suited for an "anvil" attack, the subterranean galleries which existed in the forts and the facilities for deep intrenchment which the soil afforded, enabled the defenders to obtain shelter from the artillery fire in a way which would not have been possible, for instance, in the wet soil of Flanders. This consideration also has a bearing upon the character of the operations on the Somme.

* * *

It is usually assumed that the Germans will be able to relieve themselves of pressure in the west and reduce the strain by what is called "shortening the line." At a certain moment it is thought there will be a general retirement to a new and straighter line, saving, perhaps, a hundred miles of front and releasing 500,000 men. But this view ought not to be too readily accepted. It is by no means evident that any substantial relief will accrue to the Germans from such a retirement and contraction, while the injury to their prestige and the surrender of conquered territory will be a most serious disadvantage. Broadly speaking, the struggle in the west is between 2,500,000 Germans, and 3,500,000 French and British. These immense armies are locked in conflict with each other. They can bring their maximum power to bear upon each other equally well on a 350-mile front as on a 450 or 500-mile front. If the Germans, by "shortening their line," save 500,000 men, the same process will liberate at the same moment about 700,000 French and British troops who are now opposite them. These 700,000 men would be pressed into the attack on one of the existing battle fronts, or alternatively a new battle front will be opened, and the 500,000 Germans who had been "saved" will be required to meet their old antagonists in somewhat different circumstances.

War is a struggle of armies. How the lines are drawn, where exactly they run, whether they are long lines or

(Continued on Page 10)

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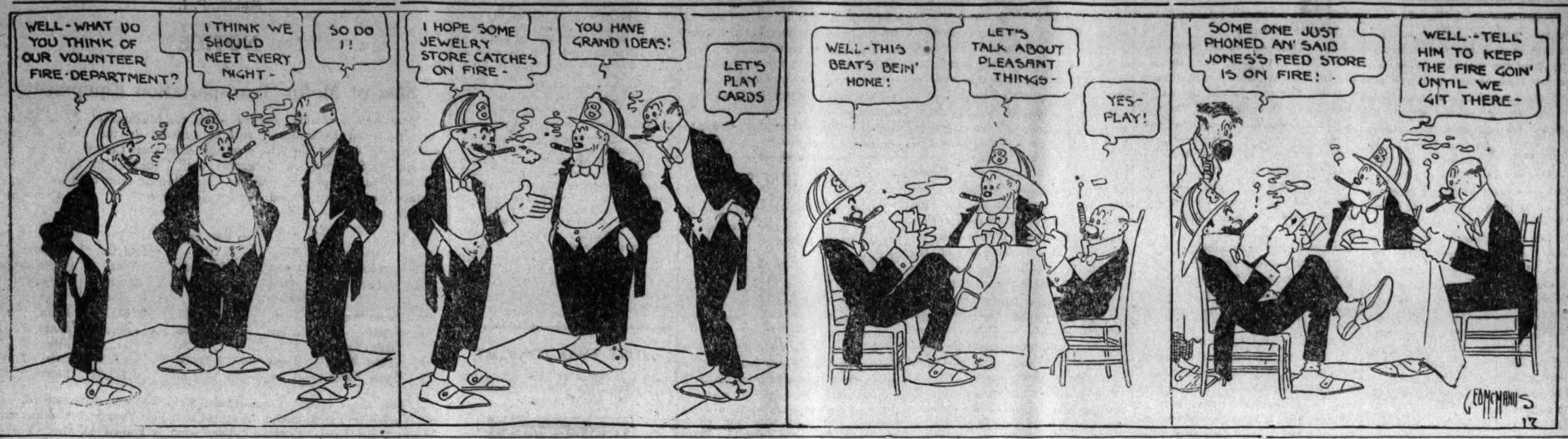
Bringing Up Father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GEO MCMANUS

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Have You Met Him?

The Man Who Plays a Dual Part in Life

By Ann Lisle

Ernie is a "prince of a good fellow." All the men for whom he buys cigars say so. But to the old proverb, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown we might add a new one. "Easily lies the husband who has been crowned a prince.

Ernie has a wonderful series of lies for home consumption. Two nights a week he calls up Daisy, his wife, and tells her that he has to take a customer out to dinner or that a customer has invited him home to dinner. Then Daisy sits down to overdone lamb chops and seasons them with a sauce of tears. And the men with whom Ernie is sharing a wine supper call him a "prince."

Two nights a week Ernie's stenographer phones and tells Mrs. Ernie that he was called out suddenly on most important business and that he doesn't want his wife to worry if he gets home late. More tears for Daisy.

Ernie and Daisy invariably dine together once a week and he spends the early part of the evening telling her what a wonderful little woman she is and how all the fellows envy him his splendid little wife—the middle part of the evening is spent in yawning, and later on Daisy lies awake and listens to the heavy breathing which occupies the end of the evening.

Every once in a while—sometimes once a week—Ernie takes Daisy out on one of his joy parties. He tips the waiter a ten-dollar bill and treats his guests to vintage champagne and twenty-five-cent cigars and Daisy is welcome to order Russian caviar or alligator pears or African peaches. But afterwards the guests comment on how hard it is on poor Ernie that his wife should be such a dowdy dresser and so awkward in society.

"Her hair looks as if she didn't know whether a Marcel was a coiffure or French pastry," laughs the younger sister of a "big customer."

And the wife of another adds "Yes, and her hands look as if she thought a manicure were a new diet. And her clothes certainly must have been bought when she was walking in her sleep. Poor Ernie!"

And Daisy wouldn't tell then, even if she knew they were interested, that her dress allowance is less than Ernie tipped the waiter at the dinner, and that they don't keep a maid because Ernie thinks a woman ought to have a few domestic interests to busy her.

No, Daisy wouldn't tell! She loves Ernie very loyally and her life centers around him. Of course the circle of which he is the center has to be slightly eccentric. For you can't put your finger on Ernie and draw a nice radius from him. He is too busy radiating princely good fellowship to be just where his wife expects him to be at any given time.

Daisy keeps the house spic and span and tries to save enough out of her dress allowance to buy Ernie the dainties which her housekeeping allowance will not permit her to put on her table. She goes on eating lamb chops and steak because she can always put them on whenever Ernie happens to come home—if he does decide to come. He wouldn't like cold roast or overdone fowl—and if he should dine at home Daisy feels that he deserves good food.

"Poor boy!" she tells her mother bravely, "he works so hard and he has to keep up his end with such an extravagant crowd. He says he doesn't know what would become of him if I weren't such a good manager. It's wonderful to be able to help make the career of a man like Ernie. The boys all call him a prince—but he says he'll never rest until he's monarch of all he surveys—and that a nice, understanding, patient little wife like me will help him get there."

And Daisy's mother wonders just how much her daughter does understand!

Oh, yes. "Ernie is a prince of a good fellow." He wears stunning clothes, tailored by the most exclusive man in town, and his cuff links always match his scarfpin. He has a nice taste in cigars and wine and elegant viands. He really is a prince—and if his wife is a drudge at least she has the happy contentment of knowing that she is "the only woman in the world for him."

Have you met Ernie?

An Important Peace Discussion

(Continued from Page 8)

and small, as a family of civilised mankind."

That is a noble ideal which must waken response in every liberty-loving breast throughout the world, and one must applaud Viscount Grey's assurance that "when we are asked how long the struggle is to continue, we can only reply that it must continue until these things are secured." But is it a fact that these ends can be secured only by continuing this struggle to its desperate end?

We are not left in doubt as to Germany's answer. On November 9 Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, speaking to what is called the Main Committee of the Reichstag, made specific reference to this statement by Viscount Grey. He insisted, of course, that the war was forced upon Germany, and that as a consequence Germany would be entitled to ask for guarantees against similar attacks in the future. But he added much the most significant statement that has been made in German official life in the memory of any man now living. These are his momentous words:

We never concealed our doubts that peace could be guaranteed permanently by international organisations such as arbitration courts. I shall not discuss the theoretical aspects of the problem in this place. But from the standpoint of matters of fact we now and in time of peace must define our position with regard to this question.

If at and after the end of the war the world will only become fully conscious of the horrifying destruction of life and property, then through the whole of humanity there will ring out a cry for peaceful arrangements and understandings which, as far as they are within human power, will pervent the return of such a monstrous catastrophe. This cry will be so powerful and so justified that it must lead to some result.

Germany will honestly co-operate in the examination of every endeavor to find a practical solution, and will collaborate for its possible realisation. This all the more if the war, as we expect and trust, brings about political conditions that do full justice to the free development of all nations, of small as well as great nations. Then the principles of justice and free development, not only on the Continent but also on the seas, must be made valid. This, to be sure, Viscount Grey did not mention.

A comparison of these two profoundly important declarations indicates that it ought not to be impossible to find a formula as to the free development of all States, great and small, as members of a single family of nations, that would satisfy both the British Foreign Secretary and the Imperial German Chancellor.

Two questions immediately present themselves. When Viscount Grey and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg use substantially the same words as to the free development of all nations, do they really mean the same things? And then what about the conditions on the seas?

No. 18, 1916. COSMOS.

(Note: The second article in this series will appear in next Wednesday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS).

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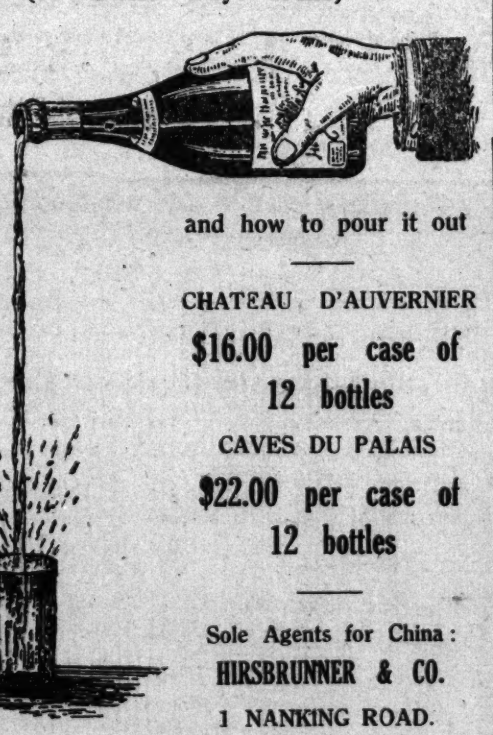

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Short Cut to Victory Needed Says Churchill

(Continued from Page 8)

short lines, whether they are straight or serpentine, does not, within certain limits, affect the problem. Of course, there are fronts which would be too narrow for the conflict of armies of this size, and fronts which would be altogether too extensive. But those limits are not likely to be found in the west. There the armies can wear each other down equally well either by superficial contact along an extended front, or by intense activity at points of concentration. There are now, perhaps, two great concentrations on the western front—Verdun and the Somme. If the front were contracted by a hundred miles, probably a third or fourth would develop. The essential character of the conflict would remain unaltered. Here they would fight spread out in long, thin lines. Then and there and there again they will be butting at each other like rams. It will be the same struggle between the same combatants.

Further, the longer the defensive lines the less concentrated is the artillery of the atack.

A voluntary retirement of the German armies in the west is not at this stage a likely contingency, unless dictated by the political object of removing the irritant of invasion, and so mitigating the wrath of the Allies and weakening their incentives.

Always remember this is a war of armies, of armies representing the life energies of nations, and it will be decided only by the killing and cowing of men. It is not a war of positions. There are no vital and decisive keys. There are no strategic points, which, even occupied, paralyze the resistance of large forces of the enemy. There are no railway junctions around which deviations cannot be made in a short time. There are no heights which dominate large areas of country. Trench warfare has robbed even the topography of the actual battlefield of much, if not all, its old tactical significance. Almost any positions can be defended by internchments and held at a certain increased rental, in spite of being outflanked or overlooked. In fact, one has only to look along the western lines to see examples of every kind of "untenable" position, according to old ideas, being held month after month, almost year after year, by both sides.

War before Armageddon was conducted on the surface of the land and on the surface of the sea. But when you go below the surface of the land and below the surface of the sea a series of obvious but profound and novel consequences follow, and whole spheres of cherished and time-honored military and naval conceptions fade out of practical existence.

Also, this is a war of machinery. Generalship in this war consists largely in the application of machinery to men. The way to win the war is to beat men by machinery. The way to lose the war is to try to beat machinery by men. Wherever your enemy is forced to oppose flesh and blood to steel and fire, you are gaining. Wherever you have to rely on flesh and blood to resist steel and fire, you are losing. This is the shrewdest test by which to try all operations on the western front, whether offensive or defensive, by us or by the enemy. The man-fund is large, but it is limited. It cannot be replenished. "Ilfaut menager les hommes."

Here is a bullet flying through the air. It is only a bit of metal in motion. Here are the ribs and lungs and heart of a soldier—who is also a son, a husband, a father. The two meet in collision. But it is an unequal contest. The ribs and the rest have been made for many purposes, some of which are important, but stopping a bullet is not one of them. The bullet, on the other hand, is made for one purpose alone—namely, to pierce the said ribs and extinguish the life that burns behind them. That is its sole vocation. "Ah," but it is said, "add courage, devotion, discipline, training to the soldier. The bullet has none of these." Quite true, but courage, devotion, discipline, and training do not alter the woeful inequality of the contest between the bullet and the ribs. Precious as these qualities are, they are of no avail here. Indeed, too often they only multiply the opportunities for the bullet to engage in its unequal duel. Surely we should look for something else. We cannot be content to leave the riddle there.

Some one has asked who first thought of "tanks," and was it H. G. Wells or Colonel Swinton or who? And now the Germans claim they knew about it all along; while others say it was the Russians or the Americans who had the inspiration. But it is clear that this by no means exhausts the competitors, and we must be carful to do no injustice to the past.

Says Sir James Turner, Knight, in his military essays written in the years 1670 and 1671:

"The several ways by which Towns, Castles and Forts in our modern Art of War are taken were all used by the Anc'ents, for gunpowder hath only augmented the violence and fury of the battery, and furnished us with more tearful and mortal darts than the men of old were acquainted with. . . ."

"The greater engines were the Tortoise, the Ram, the Scorpion, the Onagra, the Balist, and the Catapult, for the most of which men have not yet found out proper words in the modern languages. Then there was that great engine which excelled them all for efficacy and matter of admiration, both to antiquity itself and to us too, who have seen and heard the thundering cannon, and that was the moving or Ambulatory Tower. . . ."

Here are the sharp prongs of thought: Either an effective method whereby three men can advance continually against two, or a war of sheer extermination. Every year 600,000 German youths reach the military age. Until this annual increase has been consumed—and every life costs at least a life—no progress has been made toward the final exhaustion of the capital. It is only the excess loss above the annual increment which constitutes definite progress toward the end. It is necessary, therefore, if the extermination plan is followed that the pace of the struggle should be urged to the extreme in order that the period may be shortened.

For instance, if the war so languished that not more than 600,000 Germans were destroyed of disabled in any one year there would be no reason why their supply of men should ever run short. The pace of the struggle has already forced them to add largely to the number of their divisions. The German armies in response to the strains of 1916 have been greatly augmented, and it is probable that their field establishment comprises nearly 220 divisions, as compared with perhaps 180 at the beginning of the year. Each division is a lamp burning up the fuel of national life, or it is a tap through which the manhood of Germany bleeds away. The more numerous the divisions, the more rapid the exhaustion of men, guns, ammunition, clothing, boots, equipment, medicines, of wealth and power in all its forms.

The Verdun blunder, the victories of Brusiloff, the entry of Rumania, the tremendous pressures of the Somme offensive have extorted these new intense exertions and increased expenditure from the enemy. And it should not be supposed even if the Allies can find no better way of winning than by the crude processes of exhaustion and extermination, that they are not able and not ready to tread that terrible road. But the obligation to seek better methods is imperative on the chiefs of the Allies. Is generalship content only with ordering cannon to fire and infantry to charge? Is science bankrupt when she has made shells? Let search be made, let wits be used, let risks be dared by those who have the power to find the shortest way.

'NO PREMATURE PEACE'

Sacrifices an Argument Against It, Says New Zealand's Premier

New York, November 20.—W. E. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, made an address in Guildhall, London, on November 6, being introduced by Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies. He said in part:

"We have now reached the most serious and dangerous part of the war. That the enemy, particularly his infantry, has become demoralised, there is no question. We are winning, and must win; but it is necessary that we should apply ourselves to the prosecution of the war with all our heart and soul and strength; that we should keep up our reinforcements and supply the munitions and other military requirements. Failing to do this we shall commit a blunder worse than a crime; and in all probability the war will go on indefinitely, perhaps for years, probably ending in an unsatisfactory and incomplete peace.

"We have got to see that the sacrifices which have been made shall not have been made in vain. The little white crosses on the lone gullies and the bleak hillsides of Gallipoli; the crosses on the western front, where lie the remins of many a gallant lad; the murders which have been committeed by the Germans, such as the shooting of Captain Fryatt and that glorious Englishwoman, Nurse Cavell; the killing of non-combatants, the drowing of men, women, and helpless children, are all arguments against a premature and incomplete peace. Even the memory of Lord Kitchener must appeal to his fellow-citizens to carry on until the power of Germany has been permanently broken. We are all anxious that this cruel war should come to an end, but we must hang on with steadfast determination until it has been made impossible for a repetition of the horrors of the last few years to take place."

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3	Trailer ,,	2 ton	1,135.96	3,407.88	Manila, P. I.
1	Steam Wagon	3 ton	7,773.87	7,773.87	Iloilo, P. I.
1	Trailer Wagon	2 ton	1,135.96	1,135.96	Iloilo, P. I.
1	Steam Wagon	3 ton	7,773.87	7,773.87	Baguio, P. I.

The above motor transportation equipment was manufactured by the Yorkshire Patent Steam Wagon Co. (The Yorkshire Commercial Motor Co.), Leeds, England, under what is known as the "Yorkshire Patents," and was purchased new from the manufacturer by the Government of the Philippine Islands in 1913.

All of the equipment is in good serviceable condition and the six steam wagons and three trailer wagons in Manila have had but little use in the past 18 months and have recently been repaired and overhauled in the Government Machine shops and are in first class condition.

The equipment is not constructed so as to conform to the requirements of the motor vehicle Law of the Philippine Islands and a condition of the sale will be, that said equipment will not be used upon the public highways of the Philippine Islands.

Bids will be received for the purchase of all or any part of the above described equipment. The terms of the sale will be cash upon delivery at Manila. All bids must be accompanied by a draft or certified check payable to the "Treasurer of the Philippine Islands," for 10% of the amount of any bid as a guarantee that delivery of said equipment will be received at Manila, and payment made therefor, within sixty days after notice is received of the acceptance of any bid.

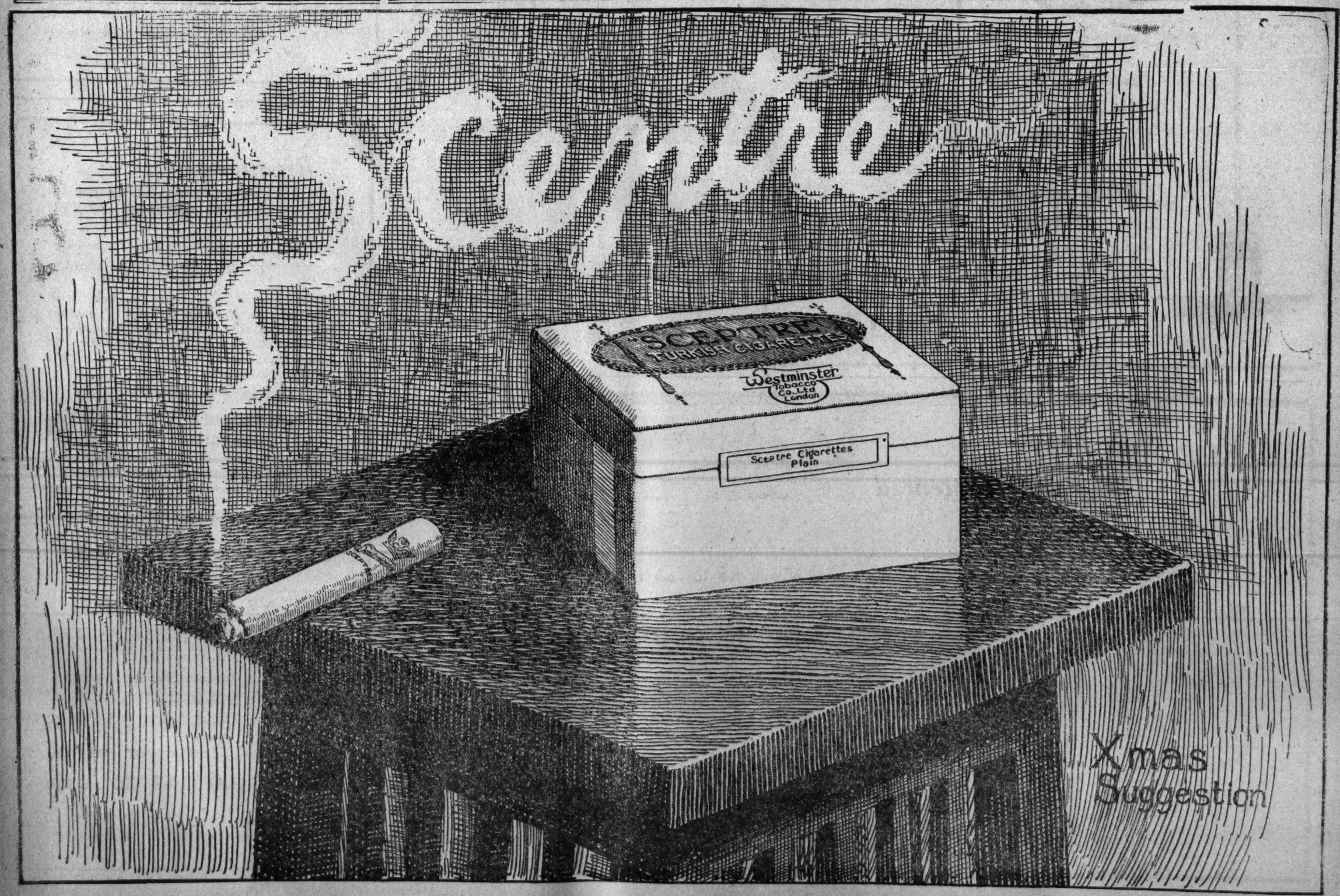
To facilitate the dispatch of notice of acceptance or rejection of any bid, all bidders residing outside of the Philippine Islands should give the name and address of a representative in the Philippine Islands to whom notice may be given.

All certified checks or drafts of unsuccessful bidders will be returned with notice of the rejection of their bid.

The right is reserved to sell privately at any time, all or any part of the above equipment, or to reject any or all bids received, or to accept such bid or bids as in the opinion of the undersigned are most advantageous to the Government of the Philippine Islands.

Proposal forms may be had upon request to the Offices above named.

E. J. WESTERHOUSE,
Director of Public Works.
Manila, P. I.



Shanghai Events

SOCIAL AND OTHERWISE

By COSMOS

IN just twenty-four hours Christmas, the time for which hundreds of people in Shanghai have been preparing, will be with us. To some the chimes will hold in them a heartbreak in the memory of other and happier years before that great dividing line—war—cut, as with a knife, 1914 from the years following. Even to those who have suffered no bereavement that time of peace seems a century ago and all who have relatives in the countries at death-grips, even those whose lands are free of the enemy, realise the time of stress and difficulty ahead for each and all during the coming year, and that self-denial must be writ large.

But this is a day for children and national and private griefs must be carefully locked away. Every house will have made some preparation and there are few that will not see the traditional Christmas tree, scintillating wih gold and silver, the Queen of the Fairies, all tulle and graciousness, or Father Christmas, scarlet-clad and benignant, smiling over a hundred flickering candles on the happy and laughing children below.

Tonight will come the final packing up of parcels in crackling tissue paper and later, when the little ones are asleep, a wonderful Santa Claus full of love and tenderness will softly creep into each little room, arms laden with exactly what each sleepy head has whispered in his prayers for weeks past. It is extraordinary how Santa Claus invariably hears and grants these requests and it is certain that, with the little folk, at any rate, laughter and happiness will reign supreme on this third Christmas of the World War.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Mr. R. C. Young, of the Shanghai Municipal Council, well known here for his musical ability, and Miss Florence Valentine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Valentine, also of Shanghai.

* * *

On Thursday Mrs. Harker Taylor gave an "at home" for her sister Mrs. Marsh, who has just returned from England.

* * *

Mr. Dunstan, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., left for home in the early part of the week to do his bit for his country. This is the thirty-third man from this firm in China and Japan to volunteer for the front.

* * *

Mrs. Beer, from Weihaiwei, and her two dughters, who have been staying here a few days, left on Tuesday to spend Christmas in Hangchow.

* * *

Miss Riddell, who was very pleased with the response she met with at the American Woman's Club the day before she left, sailed for Japan on Wednesday.

* * *

The three little plays produced by Mr. and Mrs. A. P Stokes at the Country Club on Thursday proved an unqualified success. The first, "An Interlude at Mdme. Sonia's" by Rob had for its theme the unexpected meeting of a husband and wife who had quarrelled and parted, the wife taking a position as a mannequin at a fashionable dressmaker's establishment. It was cleverly written and the parts were very well portrayed by Mrs. Goodale as Sonia, somewhat strong as to language, but apparently a good sort; Mrs. Phillips as the mannequin; Mr. Hubbard as the husband, and Mrs. Stokes the fair friend whose bills he pays. At the end there were vociferous calls for "author" when, after an appreciable interval, Mrs. Beck appeared for the fraction of a second in the far corner of the stage.

"Q" the second item, is extremely funny and is a story of a Gentleman of Occasional Means (Mr. Schlee), a revue artiste (Mrs. Aldridge) who are each badly in need of £50, and their dupe the spiritualist—a remarkably good character sketch by Mr. Stokes to whom the G. O. O. M. lies and lies and lies. The two minor parts were well played by Mrs. Aldridge, full of espieglerie, and the servant, Mr. Poppa Clark.

Mr. Schlee, both in this play and the next, "The Kiss," was excellent. In the latter he filled the part of the Highwayman, Jake, to perfection. Mrs. A. P. Stokes, the young widow to whom (again!) he lies so fluently—not for the sake of her beaux yeux, be it known, but for the pearl heirloom gracing her neck—was also very good, exhibiting fear and dislike and the dawning of an unwilling admiration very ably. Mr. Stokes, as the elderly beau showed the suave manner of the period, while Miss Belbin, as the prim and outraged landlady, filled a smaller part very well indeed.

Both these plays were so irrisisibly funny that shouts of laughter filled the room throughout their performance. The proceeds, which should total a nice little sum, will go to swell the Officers' Families Fund.

* * *

Mrs. J. W. Jackson and her two children arrived from home by the N.Y.K. Suwa Maru on Wednesday, travelling by the Cape. In the Bay of Biscay very rough weather was encountered, the ship preceding them having lost all her boats.

* * *

Yesterday the Christmas dance and supper at the Astor House was much enjoyed. Next Saturday, the last in the year, there will be a fancy dress ball beginning at 10 o'clock, tickets for which, including supper, will be $3 each. It would be well to reserve tables early. Masks will not be permitted.

* * *

It is hoped that theater-goers will arrive punctually on Boxing Night for the performance of "Puss in Boots" which is timed to begin at 9 o'clock, sharp. The National Anthem will be played at the beginning instead of at the end of the Pantomime, which promises to be fully up to the standard of other years. There is a very beautiful lighting effect at the end of the first scene. As the proceeds will go to benefit the Allied Red Cross funds it is expected there will be a large attendance.

* * *

There are many house-boat parties going up country for the Christmas holidays—Mr. G. M. Young and party, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper and party, Mr. and Mrs. Hickling and Mr. and Mrs. Master who are leaving on Boxing Day for 10 days, besides many others.

* * *

At its meeting on Tuesday the American's Woman's Club volunteered to give $10 gold on every anniversary of its birthday (November 29th) and a number of members also volunteered to contribute the same amount on their birthdays to Miss Riddell's Leper Hospital in Japan. The idea of a birthday gift was instituted some time ago by a number of people interested in the work in America, the small sum of $10 providing the inmates of the Hospital with bread for one day in the year.

The 'Xmas gifts brought to this meeting were so plentiful that it was found necessary to remove them to another room. They will be distributed among different charitable institutions—the Door of Hope, the Slave Refuge, the School for the Blind and children in hospitals. So a good many people will be made the happier by the kindly assistance of the members of the club. Mrs. Lobingier, Mrs. Winterhalter, Miss Riddell and Mrs. Brigham-Chisholm received the guests, whilst Mrs. Connell introduced the arrivals.

* * *

Those who have watched the growth of the very fine Russian Consular building on the spot where the Astor House gardens once stood, have been much interested in the finishing touches. The small garden which is bounded by the river, the bridge and the Whangpoo Road, is now receiving attention and is being planted with bamboos whose feathery tops stand high above the handsome iron railings, inset with the two headed-eagle in brass, and effectually screen the house from those passing by. The bareness of the stems is hidden by evergreen trees, so that throughout the winter months, while the trees bordering the roadside are destitute of leaf, this little corner will continue to flourish, making a restful spot of green amid the surrounding brick, iron and concrete.

* * *

One of the surest tests of enjoyment is the rapidity of the flight of time, and when a whole live hour is seemingly compressed in ten short minutes then one may safely say one has spent a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon. And this was the experience of many visitors at the Exhibition of paintings arranged by Mrs. R. N. Macleod in the French Municipal Hall on Monday and Tuesday in aid of the French Red Cross. So much, in fact, were the pictures appreciated that the Hall was open again on Wednesday by special request.

A number of Lockenberg's paintings filled the wall at the further end and these immediately arrested attention by their vivid coloring, the most striking being a portrait in bold Brangwynian effect of Mr. Nasciemento, odd in its splashes of colour but an excellent likeness and full of vigour. Leckney, the Russian Artist, had several geishas and scenes in Peking and elsewhere, while Leach's etchings and sketches proved of great interest and his little picture of Peitaiho will probably be bought by some ardent admirer of that place. The three small water colors by Richard Glazier, A. R. I. B. A., stood out for the excellence of their composition and wonderful atmosphere and finish—every touch showing the master hand. His two smiling landscapes of Blackpool—the stacked corn with the suggestion of shadow over the hill at the back, and the delightful little scene with is hill dipping to the sea, its cottage and field-flowers, are charming. The wilder one in North Wales with its arching stone bridge spanning a stream, cool, clear and deep and wonderfully green in the shadow, the mountains in the background also being in shadow, their tips caught by the sunlight which sets the water sparkling on the further side of the bridge, is a little picture to dwell upon.

There were many interesting portraits by Mrs. Macleod—Monsieur Ardain, Miss Daisy McBain, Mr. Liddell, Mdme. Bridou, Miss Barbara Walker, besides numerous others But the gem of these was the "Portrait of my son." From the pose, the exquisite coloring of the Russian uniform of a crack Hussar regiment and the vitality expressed throughout, this picture is certainly one of the best in the Exhibition. There is but one nude study—since models are very difficult to get out here—"La Source," a figure whose skin tints show up well against the cool dark background where the deep blue of water is seen. Another picture, "Carlotta," a litle watercolour, must be mentioned for the good poise of a head in profile.

Mrs. Ackermann exhibited a number of pictures—portraits of her children which attracted much interest, and was particularly happy in her groupings and colouring of still life. A clever portrait of Mdme. Thue, by Deschamps, mosaic-like in its handling must not be overlooked, for though unfinished the likeness is at once striking and insistant. Another clever portrait in water colors was that of Mrs. Wheelock by Miss Macleod, in cool monotones, the touch of brilliancy being added by the emerald quill.

An oil painting of Gautier's showed a striking effect of light and shadow. Here we have a girl bending over a table, reading. The light from the window catches her blouse, the pages of her book and outlines the head—the face, whose features are perfectly clear on inspection, remaining completely in shadow. There were copies of two Corots, a Rousseau and one of Turner's with water and boats and the haze of light cast by a sun facing one and three quarters down on the horizon. These were expressly painted for the Exhibition by Miss Compton and Miss Moore. One picture is specially interesing inasmuch as it is by Mr. Li, grandson of Li Hung Chang, and is a good portrait of a Chinese gentleman rather in the old master style of painting. General Waddington, contributes one dainty little watercolour "Mentone," Miss Mabel Waddington and Miss Vera Waddington also exhibiting two charming little sketches.

There are some beautiful pictures of Peking—radiating colour. The entrance to the Forbidden City with is red wall, the stone animal keeping guard and the gaunt twisted tree over all, is particularly pleasing in composition. There is the Summer Palace, and the Entrance to the Hall of Classics, all emerald and red. In this painting the help of a Chinese friend, was sought by Mrs. Macleod so that the characters under the roof should be absolutely accurate. A very restful scene has for its subject one of the gates with its dull brown and green wall reflected in the water below—a picture placid and mellow; to which contrast the Buddha in the Temple of Tortures. Here in surrounding darkness sits a gigantic and flaming Buddha, its golden body swathed in transparant orange silk, blazing in the light and suggesting the tortures hidden in the shadows.

An oil sketch by Mr. McGillivray Knowles with tree and grass and water, has in its dainty handling a pastel effect, while two little pencil sketches by Sir Haviland de Sausmarez will recall the woods and temples of Nikko to those who have been here. Three portraits in charcoal by Mr. R. N. Macleod of Mrs. J. Cochrane, Mrs. C. R. Shaw and Mrs. V. Meyer were strikingly good while several quite tiny sketches were not eclipsed by the many large pictures surrounding them. One of these by Mrs. Dawson-Grone radiated with life, the sea and sky forshadowing the coming storm; a Hindoo boy and Chinese girl by Mrs. Sutherland, and a portrait of her little son and a girl in blue by Mrs. Harry Morris were charming little studies, while the Lynn Valley by the Rev. C. E. Darwent suggested the wildness of the Vancouver country, the mountains half blotted out by angry clouds.

A tiny baby's head by Deschamps and a sketch of a cave in Szechuen by J. P. Reid also attracted attention. Two little Chinese boys appeared to be a favorite subject; these were the sons of Mrs. Macleod's cook who proved themselves such excellent models that they were in great request. Two pictures by Matthew Hale with the blurred effects of a red sunset were very pleasing, a totally different note being struck by the caricatures by Mr. Henry Schlee and "Rob" which, while exaggerating their characteristics, bore unmistakeable likeness to their subjects.

There were some charming little miniatures painted and lent by Mrs. Cannan of which Miss Betty Cannan and Mrs. V. Lanning may be mentioned. In juxtaposition were good modellings of a child's head and flowers by Mrs. Frost—the only work of the kind exhibited. Mr. de Luca contributed some dainty paintings of the patch and powder period and there were some pretty studies of flowers by Mrs. Jenner Hogg hung in the tea room.

Here an excellent tea was served under the capable management of Mesdames Racine, Coursier and Bridou which was much appreciated by numbers of people each day.

Not half the pictures figure in this list, but from the above it may be gathered that the Exhibition was extremely good—the brown paper on the walls making an excellent background for each individual effort—and Mrs. Macleod is to be heartily congratulated on the success achieved by her first Exhibition. It is intended to make this an annual event and the community will look forward with pleasurable anticipation to next autumn. There is just one suggestion which, perhaps, might not come amiss; that the numbers should be clear—black on deep brown being almost undecipherable except on very close inspection.

WEAK, ILL & MISERABLE

WITH KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE

The person with kidney and bladder trouble hardly knows what it is to be without a backache or headache, or to enjoy a good night's sleep.

They cannot stoop, they cannot walk far, the least exertion brings on a heavy, dragging pain in the loins and sides.

Their appetite is poor, their eyes are dull and puffy, the ankles and limbs swell. They have sharp attacks of neuralgia and rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints. How they drag through the day they never know. Little wonder they find themselves growing depressed, nervous and impatient.

Kidney and bladder troubles are indeed hard to bear. They make life a misery, and endanger the health of the whole system, for when the kidneys are ill they cannot filter the kidney poisons out of the blood.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a special kidney and bladder medicine, for men as well as women. They heal the kidneys and gently help them to take out the urinary poisons which make so many men and women weak, ill and miserable.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

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Will you test this Pocket Range-Finder for a week?

All you need do is to write for the Range-Finder, enclosing your cheque or money order for £3 5s., and we will send the instrument, complete in leather belt-case, post free and fully insured, by return. If, after testing it for seven days, you are not entirely satisfied and return the instrument in good condition, we will refund your money.

With the Hymans Pocket Range-Finder you can take the range of any object within 2 per cent. of error, with a base of only 5 or 10 yards. Also, where the height or width of object is known, operator need not even move when taking range. This makes the instrument invaluable for rapid sea and river navigation, etc. No technical knowledge is needed: range may be taken in a few seconds. The instrument is of simple construction, strong, weighs only 4 ounces, and can easily be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

IT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY & SUPPLIED TO H.M. WAR OFFICE and to upwards of 2,000 individual officers.
Here are Two of a large number of unsolicited Testimonials:—

"I am going to keep the Hymans Range Finder. I like it very much. In my opinion yours is the best range-finder for active service purposes that I have seen."—Capt. W. Maitland Dougall, R. F. A., B. E. F.

"I find your Range-Finder a handy little instrument for rapid navigation at sea."—Midshipman ——, H. M.S. "Defence".

PRICE, including Reg.d Post full War-risk insurance, £3-5-0

THE Hymans POCKET RANGE-FINDER

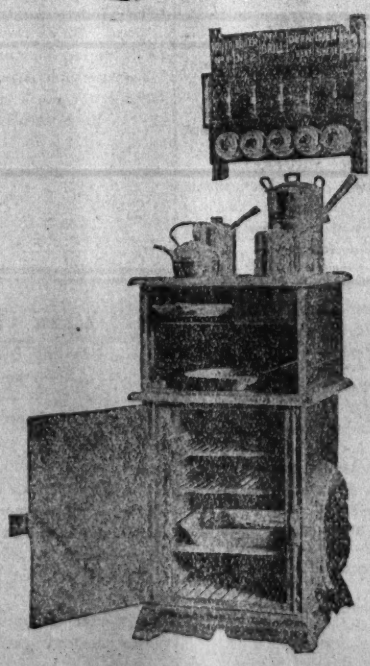
(PATENT No. 4453/15).

Send cheque to-day, or write for free descriptive leaflet to the Patentee and Manufacturer—

CHAS. HYMANS, Dept 15, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Ideal Cookery

A new consignment of up-to-date ovens just arrived, Electric Cooking SAVES 20 per cent of the meat, and vastly improves the flavour.

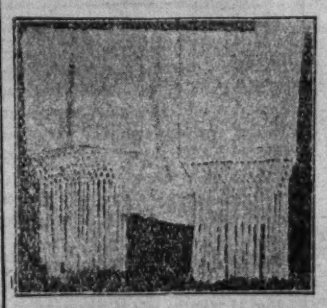


Electric Cookers may be hired from the Electricity Department at low rates.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

Size: 8 Ft. x 1 Ft. 9 inches.
Weight: 3 Ounces.



In Pink, Light blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

TEN POINTS IN FAVOR OF THE MARCO POLO SCARF

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2. Its Artistic Beauty.
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4. It is Unique.
5. Its Material is Crepe de Chine.
6. Its Process of Manufacture is more than 1,000 years old.
7. The Appreciation it receives is your Reward.
8. The Satisfaction it gives is its Recommendation.
9. Its Superiority admits it to any Society.
10. Its Price is in reach of All.

Price Prepaid: $4.25
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CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

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Quality Right. SWEDISH PAPER Prices Right.

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No. 6 Kiangse Road

Will you have a good dinner?

Will you have a good drink?

Will you hear real music, the best in Shanghai?

Go to

RESTAURANT R. N.

14 Astor Road

Tel. 784 1 p.m. to 1 a.m.

PRIVATE DINING ROOM.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 23, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 85⅝ = Tls. 1.11 @ 72.6 = $1.61

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate.	72.325
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1745
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/6⅛—Tls.	5.64
Exch. @ 72.6 = Mex. $	7.77
Peking Bar Tls.	307¼
Native Interest	.09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	—
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. $	476¼
Consols £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6½
London	Demand	3-6⅝
India	T.T.	261
Paris	T.T.	492½
Paris	Demand	493
New York	T.T.	84¼
New York	Demand	84⅜
Hongkong... (nominal)	T.T.	70
Japan	T.T.	60⅝
Batavia	T.T.	204½

Bank's Buying Rates

London..nominal 4 m-s. Cdts.	3-7⅛
London..nominal 4 m-s. Docy.	3-7⅛
London..nominal 6 m-s. Cdts.	3-8¼
London..nominal 6 m-s. Docy.	3-8⅜
Paris ..... nominal 4 m-s.	508½
New York....nominal 4 m-s.	87¼

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR DECEMBER

£1 = Hk. Tls.		5.12
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs		5.43
" " 1 = Marks		†4.44
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.		1.08
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen		1.82
" " 1 = Rupees		2.93
" " 1 = Rouble		3.34
" " 1 = Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, December 23, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.15
Shanghai Docks Tls. 90.00

Sharebrokers Association Transactions

Shanghai, December 23, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Almas Tls. 13.00 cash
Kapulas Tls. 1.05 cash

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

The market closed at the end of last week very dull and inactive owing to the sudden drop in the price of raw Rubber. The inactivity of the Rubber share market reacted to some extent on other classes of stock, and we have to report a quiet week.

The partial recovery in the Raw Rubber market during the week has had a toning-up effect, but share rates remain very sensitive and any adverse influence under present circumstances has a pronounced result. We look for some improvement after the monthly Settlement which took place on the 22nd instant.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

Our last report was dated 15th instant.

White Silk.—The market has again ruled very quiet. Prices are inclined to be mixed due to the different views taken by silkmen of the probable course of the market.

Tsatlees.—Silver Double Elephant Tls. 590. Silver Electric Fan Tls. 585.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Pegasus 1, 2, 3, Tls. 680 av. Buffalo A. B. C. Tls. 680 av.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Further business has been booked at Tls. 5 decline. The market closes quiet. Spinning Girl 1, 2, Tls. 430 av. Black Double Magpie 1, 2, Tls. 430 av. Boy and Umbrella 1, Tls. 400.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, December 21.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 23 per cent.

Bank rate of discount 6 per cent.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, December 15.—Messrs. Maxon and Taylor report as follows:

Our market during the week has had an improving tendency all round, and in consequence business has been brisker than for some time past. The curious feature however, is that prices have advanced for cash in the face of tighter money. Sterling Exchange has advanced sharply and the dollar stands at the highest point attained since 1893. Local investment stocks, however, have not declined to any extent, and it would appear that most of the heavy selling has already been done by those wishing to take advantage of the high Exchange.

In Shanghai the market is better all round in consequence of a slightly easier feeling in the money market.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks are a quiet market at $730 with no business to report.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have come to business to a small extent at $925 and Cantons are offering at $400. North Chinas at Tls. 152 are quiet with nothing doing.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires are in small demand at $375, and China Fires at $155 are a neglected market.

Shipping.—Douglases have buyers at $120½, probably slightly higher rates would be paid. Deferred Indos have been the medium of a fair business at various rates between $140 and $142, closing with buyers at $141. Star Ferries could probably be placed at $37½, and Steamboats are offering at $21½.

Refineries.—China Sugars have cash buyers at $132½ with $137½ offering for March. Malabons are in steady demand at $37½.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have changed hands at Tls. 21½ and Raubs continue to offer at $2½ with no buyers over $2. Urals at 32s. 9d. and Tronohs at 30s. are unchanged from last week. Shells at 104s. are a neglected market.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have strengthened to a buying rate of $85½ with $89 freely offered for March. Hongkong Docks have come to business at $131 for cash and $136½ for March. Shanghai Docks have advanced from Tls. 87½, last week's rate, to a cash buying rate of Tls. 90, with a fair amount of business resulting.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals at $101 and Hongkong Lands at $97 are quite with nothing doing. Hongkong Hotels have enquiries at $115. Humphreys could be placed at $6.90 whilst West Points at $85 and Kowloon Lands at $35 are quiet.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos following the declaration of a dividend, are quoted Tls. 157½ with probable buyers at the rate. Kung Yihs are wanted at Tls. 15 and Yangtszepoos at Tls. 5¾. Shanghai Cottons steadily advanced during the week until Tls. 120 was done for cash, with Tls. 129 for March. At the close the market is practically the same.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics are offering at $53 and China Lights have come to business at $4¾. Hongkong Trams after busines at $7 are offering at the rate.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.—The following is an approximate statement of the traffic receipts for the week ending December 9.

	Receipts for Week	Aggregate Receipts 49 Weeks
This year ...	$12,227	$698,662
Last year ...	10,745	539,116
Increase	1,482	159,546

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos at $8½ and China Providents at $8.90 are quiet with nothing doing. Wm. Powells have buyers at $6.40 Dairy Farms are offering at $25½. Waterboats have changed hands at $17. Cements have been done as high as $12 during the week, and at the close $11.80 is offered with $12.40 done for March.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

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British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

(Dairen o-A
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	"	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .. U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
U.S.	$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—	
Guilds . 55,000,000	(about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—	
Guilds. 9,925,431	(about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.	$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H.	$1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H.	$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Singapore.		

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on December 19, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	16-20
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	15-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	15-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	"	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	35-40
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	30-40
Wild Geese	"	30-35
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-30
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-7
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-30
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb	6-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	12-14
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	12-15
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-3.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$6.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	"	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	11.60
Stove Coal	" Tls.	17.50
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER, Chief Inspector.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

'Xmas Gifts—Great Bargains

ONE WEEK ONLY

Beginning Monday, December 18th.

Chinese Arts and Novelties

Consisting of:

All kinds of handmade laces, embroideries, pongees, silks, handkerchiefs, collarettes, bags, bonnets, doilies, table-cloths, cushion and pillow covers, blouses, dresses, curios, brass and lacquer wares, furs, etc., etc.

Chinese Arts and Novelties

4 Broadway (opposite Astor Block).

12069

PROFESSOR MONTES'

Dancing Classes, Astor House.

General Class: Monday, 5.30 to 7: Wednesay, 9 to 10.30.

4 Lessons, $10.00 per month.

Private Classes

$10.00 per person, each class.

The Geographical and Topographical Society

OF CHINA

8B PEKING ROAD

(Opposite Chinese Post Office)

Following works now in preparation:

1. The **NEW PLAN OF PEKING** with **ILLUSTRATED INDEX** (Guide Book) and **THE NEW MAP OF CHIHLI PROVINCE** which will be included.
2. **THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN,** which will be used in connection with a Block Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published in conjunction with this work.
3. The **NEW PLAN OF CANTON** with **ILLUSTRATED INDEX** (Guide Book) and **THE NEW MAP OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.**
4. **THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA** scale **ONE INCH TO A MILE,** compiled especially with the support of the members (Honorary) of the above Society.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

From January 1st, 1917,

we are removing to temporary premises at No. 17 Nanking Road, behind the Walk-Over Shoe Store.

N. LAZARUS,

OPTICIAN

Proprietor: H. Tobias, F. I. O (Lond.), F.S.M.C. (Eng.)

Freeman of the City of London.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,

TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:

ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

ART IN INTERIOR DECORATION

is as essential to the proper ornamentation and furnishing of a dwelling as is architectural skill to the construction of the building itself. No layman would presume to erect a house without employing the services of a professional architect; no more should he venture to furnish and decorate his home without the advice of a specialist in this line. The Shen staff, successfully trained in 22 years, may be consulted for solving such problems.

V. K. SHEN & SON

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATIVE CONTRACTORS

109 Hankow Road. TEL. No. 1710

18-19 Chaoufoong Road,

Montford Place, Private Hotel,

Double & single rooms, moderate rates, good table.

'Phone 1797.

11454

A 'Xmas Hint!!!

When presenting a lady with Silk Stockings

SHOW HER YOUR TASTE

by buying

"Onyx"

Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

You are sure to please!

All sizes and leading shades in stock:

Prices: **$1.55, 1.65, 2.45 and 3.25** per pair.

at

H. G. HILL & Co's.

129 North Soochow Road

(2 doors from General Hospital)

'Phone 2240

NOTICE

AMERICAN CHEMIST

Analysis of ores, oils, fats, egg products, waxes.

Telephone West 350.

12093

HOLIDAY GOODS

Silverware of every description.

The best selection ever offeredat prices which will astonish buyers.

Wo Shing

198 Kiangse Road

Opposite L. Moore & Co., Ltd.)

Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

Notice to Consumers of Gas

Owing to the advance in the price of coal, the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., begs to notify its consumers that the undermentioned prices will be charged for Gas from January 1st, 1917, throughout the Foreign and Native Settlements of Shanghai.

Lighting, Cooking & Heating $1.80 per 1000 c.ft.

Gas Engines & Chinese Cookers $1.70 per 1000 c.ft.

Alleyway Lamps $1.50 per month.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. R. WINGROVE,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 18th December, 1916.

12099

PITKIN'S MARVEL OIL

Marvel Oil, thus named because of the marvelous results obtained from its use.

We secured the prescription for this Marvelous Oil from a World-Famed Doctor. And in the most severe test any remedy was ever subjected to it was found that it gave positive relief in cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Lameness in Chest, Irritation in Bronchial Tubes, Lame Back, Rheumatism (not inflammatory), Neuralgia, Colic, Stomach Ache, Dyspepsia, Bruises, Lameness, Stiff Joints, Ivory Poison, Chilblains, Insects' Bites, Dizziness, Headache, etc.

Should be in Everybody's Home. 60 cents per bottle at Pitkin's Show Room:—No. 73 Range Road. Manufactured by J. M. Pitkin and Co.—Newark, N. Y. Tel. No. 3255.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE

Representatives.

Russian Lady Dentist

20 Nanking Road

Miss Gauhman begs to announce the opening of her most up-to-date dental parlor, at 20 Nanking Road, where she will undertake all kinds of dental work. Reasonable terms and satisfaction guaranteed.

Time: 9 to 12——2 to 6.

11933

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For 24th and 25th Dec.

"EVOLUTION OF LONDON TRAFFIC"
Interesting

"A STRANGE ADVENTURE"
Drama 2 parts

"EDDIE'S LITTLE LOVE AFFAIR"
Comedy

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

"SETTLED AT THE SEASIDE"
Keystone Comedy

"ONE ON MOTHER"
Comedy

"A DEAL IN DIAMONDS"
Comedy

CHRISTMAS MATINEE
On Monday, 25th Special Programme

Something Good for 'Xmas Presents

Vacuum Bottles for Hot and Cold	each	4.00
Air Guns	,,	15.00
Fireless Cooking Stoves	,,	25.00
Portable Outboard Motors	,,	160.00
Garden Tools	set	7.00
Carpenter's Tools in Chest	,,	15.00

YUT SAE CHANG & CO.

1284 BROADWAY.

OUTPORT RESIDENTS

are requested to note that we accept and execute orders from all ports in China, Japan and Korea, and that we pay same attention to small orders as to large orders.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

Tabaqueria Filipina

34 Nanking Road

11900

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for December 24th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"BUSINESS AS USUAL"

Pathe's Film d'Art

IN THREE REELS

Dealing with the present War and Munitions

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes.

Depicting latest events of interest.

"Napoleon and Sally"

The two most wonderful Chimpanzees in the World in a one-reel comedy, entitled:

"When the Clock Went Cuckoo"

Produced by E. & R. Jungle Film Co. of Los Angeles.

"A Vogue of Suspicion"

An amusing comedy.

Charles Chaplin

In one reel farce comedy, entitled:

"Making A Living"

A. D. C.

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME

"PUSS IN BOOTS"

IN AID OF ALLIED RED CROSS

Lyceum Theatre

Tuesday, 26th, Thursday, 28th and Saturday, 30th December

at 9 o'clock sharp.

MATINEE, Saturday, 30th

at 3 p.m.

Children half-price.

Booking now open at Moutrie's

USUAL PRICES

$3. $2. $1.

Gallery early door 50 cts. extra.

11850

VICTORIA THEATRE

SHOWING

on

Dec. 24th & 25th

and

Matinee on Sunday.

The Artistic Masterpiece

THE

SIGN OF THE CROSS

IN FOUR PARTS

Other New Films

and

The Popular American Singer

MISS ROSE BERRY

In all the Latest Song Hits

CHRISTMAS MATINEE

On Monday, 25th

Specia Programme

and

TWENTY PRESENTS FOR THE CHILDREN

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME

For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th, 26th and 27th December, 1916

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

25th Chapter
House of Cards.

26th Chapter
The Garden of the Gods.

And also

Heart of Indian Maid.
Interesting Drama.

Fannigan's Bomb.
Keystone Comedy.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec	24	8.30* Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	30	P.M. Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan	6	P.M. San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
	7	P.M. San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
	8	noon Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	13	P.M. Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
"	19	P.M. San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
Feb	3	P.M. San Francisco	China	Am	C.M.S.S.Co.
"	3	D.L. New York	Eurybates	Br.	B. & S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec	24	8.30* Kobe, Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	26	11.30* Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	27	A.M. Kobe, Yokohama	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M.M.
"	28	1.00 Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	30	A.M. Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
	30	P.M. Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan	2	A.M. Yokohama	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
	2	A.M. Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
"	6	A.M. Yokohama	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
	8	noon Kobe, Yokohama	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	12	A.M. Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec	24	9.00* London via Hongkong etc	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	25	10.00* Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
"	27	D.L. Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
	31	1.30 London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan	1	11.00* Marseilles etc.	Athos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
	6	D.L. London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
"	6	A.M. Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M.M.
"	7	A.M. London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	12	A.M. Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
"	15	D.L. Liverpool via Cape	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
"	22	A.M. Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
"	23	D.L. London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec	24	A.M. Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
	24	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	24	D.L. Swatow, Hongkong	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
	25	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
"	27	D.L. Hongkong Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
	28	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
	27	D.L. Swatow, Hongkong	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
	27	A.M. Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	27	A.M. Canton	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
"	28	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
"	29	D.L. Swatow, Hongkong	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
"	31	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Jan	2	.. Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
"	17	P.M. Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec	24	9.00* Dalny	Wosang	Br.	J.M.& Co
"	26	noon Dalny	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
"	26	noon Icaichow, Eching	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
	26	D.L. Dalny	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
"	26	noon Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
"	26	noon Haichow, Eching	Szechuen	Br.	B & S.
	27	9.00* Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
	27	Chinwangtao direct	Patriot	Br.	K.M.A.
	28	10.00* Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
	29	.. Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec	24	M.N. Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
	25	M.N. do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M.& Co.
	25	M.N. do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
	25	M.N. do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	26	M.N. do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
	26	M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	26	noon Wuhu	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
	27	D.L. Hankow and Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
	27	M.N. Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
	27	M.N. do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
	28	M.N. do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	28	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
	29	M.N. do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M.& Co.
	29	M.N. do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
	29	M.N. do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	30	M.N. do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
	30	M.N. do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	31	M.N. do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 23	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 23	Japan	Hokuyo maru		Jap.		
Dec 23	Japan	Hakuai maru	1484	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
Dec 23	Hongkong	Tamba maru	5358	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WW
Dec 23	Chefoo	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 23	Hankow	Kutwo	924	Br.	J.M.& Co	SHW
Dec 23	Hankow	Changon	1389	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSSW
Dec 23	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	C W
Dec 23	Chefoo	Tencho maru	747	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMRW
Dec 23	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 23	Hongkong	Carmarthenshire	4747	Br.	Dodwell & Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 23	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 23	Japan	Yawata maru	3895	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 23	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1323	Chi.	K.M.A.
" 23	Japan	Hirado maru		Jap.	M.B.K.
" 23		Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 23	Boston & New York	Eurymedon	3361	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	Dec. 2	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	9215	20	563	Day
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
Y T P D	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1393	8	159	Brotherton
8 p.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
8 p.	Dec. 21	Yangtsze	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
7 p.	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	6	29	King
B N B	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIllwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, Dec. 25 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Capt. F. Carlson, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on Tuesday, Dec. 26 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CANTON.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Patriot Dec. 27. For freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping December 29. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Nagano, will leave on Sunday, January 7, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Nagano, will leave on Sunday, January 7, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Han-Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Patriot (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on December 22.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Behis with the French mail of November 12, left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday at 10 a.m., and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Tuesday, the 26th instant at or about 10 a.m., and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co.s' Whangpoo Wharf) on same morning at or about 11 a.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Mr. C. W. Harvey and Mr. P. B. Anderson.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Messrs. Brooks and Williams.

Per H.O. s.s. Changon from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Roux and 2 children.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu from Hankow:—Sister Margarett.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Mrs. G. W. Russell and child.

From Kiukiang:—Mr. Stooke.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru from Japan:—Mr. C. H. Spear, Miss H. Sennett, Mrs. A. Collins, Miss F. Lessner, Mrs. R. Lessner and Mr. E. Fuller.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 7.30 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the P. & O. s.s. Novara will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

22.—Fog and rainfall in Chihli and Shantung; a wide spreading and rather deep depression covers central China and advances slowly towards the Yellow Sea; Rather warm S. E. breezes and fine weather in our regions; heavy anticyclone in the North.

23.—Damp weather and dense mist or fog in our regions. Barometer still slowly falling; southerly breezes with a tendency to veer.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, December 23, 1916.

WEATHER		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm		769.19	764 04
" " Inches		30.28	30.08
Variation mm. for 24h		-0.75	†0.98
Variation mm. for 12 h		†0.66	†0.65
Wind	Direction	NNE	S
	Kilom per hour	12	8
	Miles	7.5	5.0
Temperature	Cen	2°3	6°2
	Fahr	26.3	43.2
Humidity: co		100	100
Nebulosity: 5-10		0	9
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfall inches		—	—

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Dec 18	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Dec 22		Chelan maru	1734	Jan.	M.B.K.	
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H.D.& Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H.D.& Co	10 p
Dec 11	Japan	Fuyo maru	757	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	HYPW
Dec 10	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	TKDD
Dec 18	Japan	Hirano maru	885	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
Dec 19	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 19	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H.Y.P.I.Co.	HYPW
Dec 22	Japan	Hakata maru	6241	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Nov 28	Chefoo	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	B J
Dec 9	Japan	Kaiko maru	957	Jap.	M.B.K.	TKDLW
Dec 17	Japan	Kaga maru	1784	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Dec 22	Japan	Kamo maru	8524	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J.M.& Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Dec 21	Japan	Nanto maru	574	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	10 p
Dec 22	Tientsin	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H.A.L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Dec 20	Japan	Sanno maru	2119	Jap.	R.D.Co.	BIII
Dec 21	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N.T.Co.	7 p
Dec 22	Japan	Shidzuoka maru	3869	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WW
Dec 6	Japan	Tokio maru	2196	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	CMEW
Dec 9	Amoy	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 12	Hongkong	Teucer	8650	Br.	B. & S.	BX
Dec 21		Totomi maru	3412	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WW
Dec 18	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J.M.& Co.	SHW
Dec 22	Japan	Yei maru	2775	Jap.		
Dec 22	Hongkong	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

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1917		EMPRESS OF ASIA	14 April
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	13 Jan.	MONTEAGLE	18 April
MONTEAGLE	7 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	26 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE	27 June

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"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	" 30	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	Feb. 13	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	Mar. 1	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 9	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	" 23	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	April 5	"
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	" 19	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	May 1	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	" 15	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 26	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	June 8	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 22	"

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KASHIMA MARU.....	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Dec. 31
MISHIMA MARU.....	16,300	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Jan. 7
SUWA BARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Jan. 21

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KAMAKURA MARU....	12,500	Capt. N. Kawashima,	Jan. 28, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	Feb. 19, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE. From Kobe.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Jan. 20, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Dec. 26
YAMASHIRO MARU...	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Dec. 30
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Jan. 2
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui.	Jan. 6
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Jan. 10

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Dec. 28
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 4, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. I. Noma	Jan. 8, 1917
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 12, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

KAMAKURA MARU...	12,500	Capt. N. Kawashima,	Jan. 11, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda,	Jan. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Feb. 13, ,,
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda,	Mar. 20, ,,

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

Business and Official Notices

HWA VENG FACTORY.

11, 13 & 15 Route des Soeurs.

Corner of Route des Soeurs and Great Western Road.

SHANGHAI.

Manufacturers of Peking & Tientsin Carpets and Rugs.

Made to any design, colour or size.
Only permanent dyes are used.
Prices very moderate.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

SHANGHAI-NANKING AND SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAYS.

Premium on Subsidiary Coins

It is notified that the undermentioned rules in connection with the payment of fares and freight charges of all kinds will be in force at all the stations on this Railway with effect from the 1st January, 1917:—

(a) For all charges collected by Station Masters amounting to over fifty cents ($0.50) dollar coins will be asked for and collected from passengers.

(b) All charges amounting to not less than ten cents ($0.10), but not more than fifty cents ($0.50) will be collected (subject to the rates in the list of premium charges) in small silver coins.

(c) All charges amounting to less than ten cents ($0.10) will be accepted, or returned as change, in copper coins.

2. A premium of two copper cents will be collected for every fare or part of a fare of not more than ten cents or not less than six cents, and a premium of one copper cent for a fare or part of a fare of five cents or under.

3. For further particulars please refer to the notices posted up at all Booking Offices of the Railway.

M. Y. CHUNG.
Managing Director.
SHANGHAI-NANKING & SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAYS
12053

'XMAS SALE

SILVERWARE
JEWELLERY
and
Best JADE Stone
LESS TWENTY PER CENT
up to
10th January, 1917,
at
SING FAT & CO.
KIANGSE ROAD
11775

"Mei Lea Park"

Summer in Chefoo—one of the finest Sea-Side Resorts in Northern China.

A small tract of land, contiguous to the East Beach, has been laid out in building lots suitable for summer cottages. Why not buy a lot and own your summer home? If you decide to build, your building operations will be under the personal supervision of an experienced Foreign Architect and Building Superintendent.

For further information address the undersigned:—

R. S. MILLS,
EAST BEACH,
CHEFOO.
11952

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal

	per ton
Hongay Anthracite Coal.....	$21.50
Hankow " "	21.00
House Coal No. 1	14.00
House Coal No. 2	13.00
Kitchen Coal No. 1	13.00
Kitchen Coal No. 2	12.00
Fire wood 60 Bundles	1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets	1.00

COMPRADORE of
Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft
WONG LEI FONG
Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund.
11502

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants
11 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

Prices from Dec. 1st, 1916

	per ton
Hongay Coal (Lump).....	$24.00
Hankow Coal (Nuts)	23.00
Shansi Coal (Nuts)	24.00
Japan Coal (No. 1)	16 00
Japan Coal (No. 2).....	15.00
Japan Coal (No. 3).....	14.00
Coke	16.00
Charcoal, 2 Baskets	1.20
Firewood, 50 Bundles	1.00

Orders promptly executed.

Hydrophobia and Rinderpest

for
Precautional Injections
Apply to:
VETERINARY SURGEON
DR. S. NAKANISHI,
YA 4 Barchet Road.
Special Contracts for the treatment of all Cattle Diseases.
11704

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.00 reimbursable at par on the 14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is opened in Russia on the 14th of November up to the 26th of December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan will not be converted before the date fixed for reimbursement.

Coupons are payable in Russ. half yearly on the 14th of April and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs from the 1/14 of October ,1916—this is to be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its Branches in China, Japan and India are ready to accept applications for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to ..grad free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

L. JEZIERSKY,
Manager.
11583

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, **Yeh Mei-Ching**
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, December 21.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 11½d. paid.
January to June: 2s. 11½d. paid.
Tendency of Market: dull.
Last Quotation: London, Dec. 20:
Spot: 3s. 0½d. to 2s. 11½d. paid.
January to June: 3s. 0d. paid.
Tendency of market: irregular.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London, dated 20th instant.
Spot price standard quality
Ribbed Smoked Sheet .....3s. 0d.
Spot price standard quality
First Crepe .....3s. 0d.
Market quieter, not much business doing.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, December 21.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:

Mid-American Spot	10.52
January-February	10.30
May-June	10.51

EXTRACT of MALT with COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious
Easily digested
Palatable
Price $1.00
per 1 lb. tin.
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
37, Nanking Road,
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. S.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2220	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	220		—	806	845
7.	:	—	—	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	318	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	377	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	—	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
155	316	—	420	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	:	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	—	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	523	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	600	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1206	840	—	631	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	—	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	—	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	680
700	2100	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	628	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8 20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW { arr.	9.24		10.52	12.03	14 10	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW { dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. { arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.08	
WUSIH .. { dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW { arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW { dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. { arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. { dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG { arr.	12.48	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG { dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.08	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. { arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG.. { dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. { arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. { dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW { arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW { dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. { arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. { dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. { arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. { dep.	8.42	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH..arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN	7. 2	8. 2	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.30	8. 0	11.20	13.45	15.15	16 55	18.45	21.20

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN.....	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	D Local	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.		7.35	8.55	10.05			14.00			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30			14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.11	9.31	10.41			14 36			
Lunghwa Junction.... dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00			14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	D	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South....dep.		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*11.20*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction..dep.		*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*11.38*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sunghiang ..... { arr.			9.09	10.47	12.00			15.26	17.37	
Sunghiang ..... { dep.			9.13	10.53	12.10			15 28	17.47	
Kashai..... dep.			10.03	11 58	13.33			16.15	18.57	
Kashing ..... { arr.			10 25	12 26	14.06			16 38	19.30	
Kashing ..... { dep.		7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16			16 46		
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		8.08	11 14	13 20	15.15			17.21		
Chang An..... dep.		9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10			17 55		
Hangchow..... { arr.		10.26	12 43	15.16	17.37			18.42		
Hangchow..... { dep.		10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47			18.54		
Zah Kou..... arr.		11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15			19.10		

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	R Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou..... dep.					6.45	8.10		8 55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow..... { arr.					7.05	8 30		9 23	14.30	16.24
Hangchow..... { dep.					7.15	8.40		9 33	14.40	16.35
Chang An..... dep.					8.18	9 56		11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah..... dep.					8 52	10.40		12 30	15.57	18.50
Kashing ..... { arr.					9 30	11.22		13 36	16.28	19.40
Kashing ..... { dep.			7.25		9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashai..... dep.			8.00		10.05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
Sunghiang ..... { arr.			9.08		10 54	12 59		16.03	17.46	
Sunghiang ..... { dep.			9.18		10.57	13.03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. 101	R	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghwa Junction..dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*10.55*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	
Shanghai South....arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*11.13*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	
Lungh a Junction.... dep.					11.44	14.03		17.19	18.29	
Siccawei..... dep.					11 56	14.15		17.31	18 41	
Jessfield ..... dep.					12.07	14 27		17.42	18.52	
Shanghai North .... arr.					12.30	14 50		18.05	19.15	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. { arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
Ken Shang Mun. { dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... { arr.	7.35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
Hangchow..... { dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... { arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
Hangchow..... { dep	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun. { arr.	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19 00
Ken Shang Mun. { dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

Notice to Mariners

No. 632.

China Sea

Shanghai District.

Approaches to the Yangtsze River—Saddle Group.

Change in Character of North Saddle Light.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 467, Notice is hereby given that on or about the 30th December, 1916, the character of the North Saddle Light will be changed.

The new illuminating apparatus will be single flashing of the first order showing a flash every fifteen seconds.

The approximate power of the flash will be 500,000 candles.

In all other respects the particulars of this Lightstation will remain as before.

The temporary light notified in Special Notice to Mariners No. 467 will be discontinued when the new light is exhibited.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 23rd December, 1916.
12152

Christmas and New Year Excursions.

On and from Friday, the 22nd December, 1916, until January 4th, 1917, inclusive, return tickets at fare and a half will be issued as shown below:—

Shanghai-Nanking Railway—First and Second Cass between Shanghai North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chingkiang and Nanking.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway—First, Second & Third Class between Shanghai South, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashing, Yeh Zah, Changan, Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow.

First, Second and Third Class Through return tickets at fare and a half will be issued from or to the stations on either line above mentioned.

By Order,
The Traffic Manager.
12127

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th December, on account of the Christmas Holidays.
12128

Fresh Butter.

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable. Always fresh, always pure and always gives satisfaction.

"Meadow" Brand

Second only to "Daisy." An excellent Butter for table or cooking.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

FINEST AUSTRALIAN "PINEAPPLE" BRAND HAMS AND BACON.

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

BILL SMITH

PARTICULAR PEOPLE PREFER CRAWFORD'S "Special Reserve" SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

The Tale of Peter Pan

Illustrated
BY CHILDREN

Will be given at the Country Club, on JANUARY 9TH, AT 5.30 P.M. in aid of the War Dressings Department of the British Women's Work

TICKETS may be had from Mrs. R. J. Marshall, 116 Bubbling Well Road, Mrs. A. W. Burkill, 38 Wejhaiwei Road, Mrs. McMichael, 147 Sinza Road, Mrs. G. M. Wheelock, 16 Connaught Road, or from the Country Club.

Tickets $2.00. Children $1.00.
12159

District Grand Lodge

Massachusetts Constitution, China Masonic District.

ALL Master Masons are cordially invited to attend the Annual Meeting of the District Grand Lodge, Mass. Const., China Masonic District, which will be held at the Masonic Hall, Shanghai, on Wednesday evening, December 27th, at 9 o'clock, p.m.

Invitations to this effect have been sent to all lodges under the English, Scottish and American Constitutions in China.

E. SHANSTROM,
D. G. Secretary.
12161

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

MEMBERS are reminded that entries for the "New Year Cup" will close at the grand stand at noon on Boxing Day (Tuesday next).

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
12151

NOTICE

One bill of lading, No. 78 (Rlwy car No. 4 7) for 240 packages of walnuts & 10 packages of walnuts, (Rlwy car No. 337) marked Foo Kee (福記), issued by Messrs. Wei Tung & Co. (滙通公司), in name of Foo Kee (福記), on the 22nd and 23rd of 11th moon respectively, which have been handed over to the Dai Fung Yung at Shong Gung Lane (大豐永長耕里) for passing Customs. Owing to the disappearance of the manager of the said Dai Fung Yung, carrying with him the said bills, we, the undersigned, have had them declared null and void and fresh bills obtained from Messrs. Wei Tung & Co.

We also advertise in the "Shun Pao" and "Sin Wen Pao" warning the public not to negotiate the same.

Foo Kee and Zung Shien Tsin.
(福記任遠青全啟)
12143

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.
IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN PRODUCTS
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China
Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

THOM SHING
Tailor and Outfitter
G19 Tiendong Road.
wishes all his customers
A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA
IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

Do you wish to buy beautiful things for
'XMAS PRESENTS?
The Embroidery and Lace Depot
are prepared to allow
20 per cent discount
on every hand-made article, from the 4th to 24th Dec. 1916
P574 Nanking Road. 11884

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2408

ELECTRICITY.

OWING to the increased cost of coal it has become necessary to raise the price of electricity for light, heat and power by approximately 15 per cent on the existing rates: the tariff revised accordingly is published in the Municipal Gazette of December 21. The increased price for Bulk Supply will be in accordance with the terms contained in the agreements with consumers taking such supply

The revised prices will come into force for the quarter ending March 31, 1917 and continue until further notice.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

COUNCIL ROOM,
Shanghai, December 21, 1916.
12140

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No 2406

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Preparatory School for children, between the ages of five and ten years, will be opened at 24 Kungping Road on Tuesday, January 9, at 9 a.m.

The mistress-in-charge will be in attendance at the School on Monday January 8, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., to enrol pupils and answer inquiries.

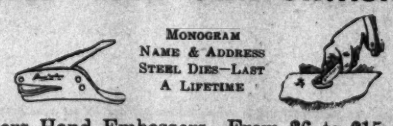
The monthly fee is $8 or for Kindergarten children $5: for a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent, and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33⅓ per cent., will be made.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, December 14, 1916.
12140

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



MONOGRAM NAME & ADDRESS STEEL DIES—LAST A LIFETIME

Roovers Hand Embossers—From $6 to $15 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"

NOTICE

Passengers are hereby notified that all baggage for the above steamer will be examined before it goes on board the tender.

Examination of heavy baggage will take place at the office of The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, at 3 p.m. on the 29th December, 1916.

Examination of hand baggage will take place on the Municipal Jetty. The tender will leave at 9.30 a.m., and all hand baggage must be on the jetty not later than 9.00 a.m. on the 31st, December 1916.

The pontoon, on which the examination of hand baggage takes place, will be closed to all except passengers during the examination.

C. P. O. S., Ltd.
12146

Useful 'Xmas Gifts

We have everything suitable for useful 'Xmas Gifts to suit all purses.

Visit our stores first and you will buy the best and cheapest.

R. V. SOLINA & Co.
12073 D 19 20 23 24

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY
A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations

If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of **at least two thousand dollars,** after 13 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds **have a surrender and loan value after two years,** the same as Life Insurance policies,

BUT

We give you a **Further Advantage** viz., **Our Monthly Drawings** which give you **an opportunity** to **get every month** a return of from **$12 to $2,000.**

AUDIT

A continuous daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S.A eth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Managers.

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.
11859

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED. An American about to open business of stevedoring (loading and unloading of ships' cargoes), desires Chinese compradore. Liberal terms to right party. Apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS.
12155 D 28

WANTED. An American desires Chinese compradore for retail, wholesale and importing business. Parties who mean business apply to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.
12155 D 28

POSITION open as secretary to business manager of commercial company. Thorough knowledge of stenography and typing essential. American preferred. Reply to Box 308, THE CHINA PRESS, stating nationality, previous experience and last or present salary.
12162

COMPRADORE wanted by American export firm. Tls. 5,000 cash required. Good salary and commission. Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.
12136 D 27

WANTED, capable man of good character to take position as chief secretary in important Government office in North China. Must take complete responsibility for English correspondence, as well as general Chinese correspondence of the office. Salary $150 to $200 at start, permanent position, good future. Send photograph and complete copies of credentials in English and Chinese (own writing) to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS. (Confidential).
12050

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 13 and 15

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482
9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple. 'Phone 1946.
10070

Young Allen Terrace No. 1
Corner Chapoo & Quinsan Roads.

Large and small, nicely-furnished rooms, bathrooms attached.
Board optional.
11921

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.
11282

IN the French Concession, a furnished four-roomed house, with two attics, rental Taels 40, is offered for sale. Price $1,500, or best offer. Further particulars on replying to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS.
12154 D 28

LARGE room, with bathroom adjoining, to let in private home, North Szechuen Road. Apply to Box 307, THE CHINA PRESS.
12160 D 29

TO LET, in a highly-modern Realty house, a large, light and elegantly-furnished bed-sitting-room, with tiled bathroom. Suitable for two bachelors or a married couple, with full board. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.
12097

TO LET, select accommodation for two bachelor friends, nicely furnished room, near Country Club. Hot and cold water service, all conveniences. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.
12105

NICE furnished attic room, full board, to let, German family, central. Also accommodation for table boarders. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.
12096 D 24

TO LET, two large double rooms, both with separate bathroom, verandah attached. Facing south. Terms reasonable. Apply 45 Bubbling Well Road.
12075

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: French and Italian lessons by beginner, 2 hours each week. Reply to Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS.
12158 D 28

HOUSES TO LET

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Raven Trust Co., Ltd. 38, Kiangse Road. Tel. 60.
189

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
11839 T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

QUALIFIED analytical chemist, A.I.C., with varied experience in foods, drugs and commercial products, is open for engagement. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.
12157 D 27

AMERICAN lady stenographer, with knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position in reputable firm. Apply to Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS.
12156 D 29

FOREIGNER open for engagement as representative, travelling or otherwise. Apply to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.
12184 D 4

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, a small room, in English family, including board. Apply to Miss Gauhman, 20 Nanking Road.
12145 D 24

DANCING

UP-TO-DATE ball-room dancing lessons wanted by a young lady. Apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.
12153 D 24

PRIVATE lessons in all the latest. Evening classes for separate parties. Apply to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS.
11888

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, second-hand 1A or 3A Kodak with Zeiss lens. Must be in good condition. Apply to Box 309, THE CHINA PRESS.
12163

WANTED to buy, second-hand "Douglas" motor-cycle. Apply to Box 298, THE CHINA PRESS.
12144 D 24

A BOARDING HOUSE, in good location, for sale. Price 25 per cent. cheaper than price originally paid. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.
12128 D 24

HUPMOBILE—1916, guaranteed perfect condition, for sale. Apply to Box 296, THE CHINA PRESS.
12137 D 27

IF you want extra keys made for your Yale Locks call at 39 Nanking Road.
11860

DUNNAGE PLANKS wanted, big lot, old or new, minimum thickness two inches. Apply to Box 299, THE CHINA PRESS.
12148 D 27

FOR SALE, one complete treatment of the original German Salvarsen "606". Apply, with best offers, to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.
12101 D 24

FOR SALE. Six-roomed, modern house, with stables, garage, tennis lawn, &c., situated on Avenue Joffre, near Route Ferguson. For particulars, apply Sidney J. Powell, 13a Canton Road.
12130

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramaphone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.
T F.

THE NEW SCIENCE OF BRINGING UP THE BABY

The Best and Most Practical Results of Modern Research Described by Mary L. Read, Director of New York's School of Mothercraft, in a Series of Intense Interest to Every Modern Mother

By Mary L. Read, B.S.

Director of the New York School of Mothercraft.

"The Child Handel," Mary Isabel Dicksee's Famous Painting Showing How the Love for Music That Was to Make Handel One of the World's Greatest Composers, Manifested Itself in Early Childhood. Beginning With the Fifth Year, as Miss Read Explains, Enthusiasm Like This Which Most Children Naturally Show for Music, Art or Literature Should Be Carefully Watched and Encouraged.

DURING this year mother often wonders why Jimmie, who has been so docile before, is becoming so disobedient and impudent, and why Katie, who has been so eager to follow around and "help mother," no longer wants to dust the chairs or put away the silver, but gets "tired of working;" and why Henry, who hitherto has been agreeable with his toys and playmates, is now so quarrelsome and teasing.

The explanation is practically the same for all of these manifestations. Jimmie and Katie and Henry, and any other of the normal four-year-olds is developing his own personality and becoming more conscious of himself. He has more of a mind of his own, and it is as natural for him to express this as it it for a spring of water to bubble up through the ground, breaking through the impediments that would hold it down.

This force of personality, initiative, self-confidence, dauntlessness, is a very precious possession. It is a mainspring of democracy and an essential for leadership. The wise man who finds a spring of fresh water on his lands does not attempt to repress it by covering it over with a heavy plank. Neither does he leave it to seep through the ground and make bogs. He brings some stones, so it will collect into a useful and beautiful pool, or he pipes it into the house, so that it may be utilized for the benefit of all the family. The wise parent heeds this parable of nature, and neither attempts to crush out this developing sense of personality by tyranny and lack of sympathy, nor does he let it run riot into disobedience, impertinence, rudeness, quarrelsomeness.

The wise parent guards, leads and directs this developing force into constructive social expression. If the child were an idiot he would never develop this sense of personality. If he were feeble-minded or a neurasthenic he might need special stern measures or institutional treatment. But being a healthy, normal child, he has now other developing traits that can also be utilized—the "stones," or "pipes," as it were, for directing this force.

These other and supplementary traits will vary somewhat with each child, but most children at this age have also a keen sense of humor—especially of the grotesque—a strong imitative tendency and a great desire to be like grown-ups. They are able to reason with considerable clearness, and they are affectionate.

The mother and father, on their part, must exercise great control of temper, must keep in close touch with the child's feelings and his way of looking at life and experience, must use all their own sense of humor, common sense and farsightedness, and keep a firm, kindly control.

Does this appear to call for a grasp of complex details, a high degree of personality and a great deal of personal judgment instead of offering a simple, specific rule that can be applied in all cases? Even so. Child training is indeed a complex process, and for its efficient practice calls for fine discrimination, well-trained judgment, ready wit, scientific knowledge, poised personality.

The sooner we all appreciate this the sooner shall we abandon the present irrational policy of expecting parents somehow to be endowed from heaven with miraculous gifts of these qualifications when a child is born; the sooner shall we appreciate the absurd delusion that "anybody can mind the kid, because he is so little and doesn't know anything." And then we shall shake off our inertia and begin to train young people for these responsibilities as thoroughly and intelligently as for any other responsible and professional work.

To consider the cases of Jimmie, Katie and Henry: Suppose Jimmie has a keen sense of humor. With his new sense of personality added to this he will naturally make a great game—and to him a most amusing one—of seeing how much his elders can be made to stand for by way of inattention, disobedience and impudence, and how much he can ruffle their tempers. His parents, if wise, will not "ruffle." Instead they will play the game his way.

For instance, there is no fun crawling under the bed and thus trying to escape being washed for supper, if your mother will not chase you and try to reach you with a long stick, nor get cross and "rave" because you don't come out. If she just lets you alone, and presently when you feel inside you that a bowl of cereal and milk and baked apple are essential to your comfort and happiness, and you crawl out to get them—and find everything put away, and mother just smilingly says suppertime is past and that you can have some plain bread and water if you are hungry, and all your importunings bring nothing else—if this is the way you are treated, there is no fun in it.

Henry, for his part, has not such a rippling sense of humor, but is full of "make-believe." According to the dramatic parts he is now interested in, he will respond heartily to suggestion, where he would naturally rebel at being ordered about. When he is galloping around with his make-believe horse and the time has arrived to get washed for supper he will quickly meet the suggestion that "supper is ready for the pony," and will come prancing and neighing to "have his harness off," and will come to the "stable" for his "oats and hay."

Katie is more prosaic and mature in her part, but dramatic and imitative. She doesn't want to stop her doll play and get ready for supper either, but the suggestion that "Mrs. White and her child are coming to have supper with us" falls upon listening ears, and "Mrs. White" comes gleefully and shows her "child" how to have her face and hands washed for supper, and graciously partakes of her evening meal, instead of coming reluctantly or sulkily.

Obedience must be required. The child must learn that the parent's word is serious and that there are social and rational limitations to the expression of his personality; but it is not necessary that he should be made constantly, consciously—and therefore painfully—aware of those limitations. As Froebel has taught us, both the child and the parent must appreciate that both are subject to the Right, the Good; that the parent's command is therefore not arbitrary or merely personal or timid, and that obedience to rational law is as much a responsibility for the parent to require as for the child to follow.

It will require weeks, possibly months, during this year for the child to learn that mother and father mean exactly what they say; that attention is to be given the first time the child is spoken to, and that no expection to obedience is permitted. If a parent is inconsistent, at some times requiring obedience and at other times letting the matter go by default, then the child is never certain how far he may go, and there is constant rebellion, friction and unhappiness.

Impertinence may develop first in a playful way, when the child is cautiously feeling how far his elders will permit him to go in slapping, pinching, biting, in calling them disrespectful names or making disrespectful remarks. The self-respecting parent will not allow himself or herself to be called "a mean old thing," or be told to "shut up," or "I'll give you a thrashing," even in play; nor will he be drawn into quibbling and arguing with the child. At this age the child respects only reasonable and just authority that allows no arguing, firmness that is also just and control of temper that neither explodes nor nags at him.

Much of this developing personality and energy can be utilized constructively in play. From now on there is need of plenty of space and facilities to run, shout, climb, jump, roll, turn somersaults, throw balls and stones. Nature has given the child—let us hope—a superabundance of physical vitality and energy, in order that through his inner impetus he shall use his muscles and lungs, and thereby develop both his body and his mind.

If the child, with all this dynamic energy, is kept indoors, in crowded quarters, without space, freedom, liberty and the apparatus for such exercise, not only is his natural physical and mental development being handicapped and retarded, but there is bound to be many an explosion, many a spontaneous combustion of vital spirits, constant frictions. Moreover the child is frequently, under such impossible conditions, accused of being "naughty," "bad," "wicked," "unmanageable" when he is perfectly good and normal, and these epithets really belong to his restricted, unnatural, abnormal environment.

A box of carefully selected tools and materials for handiwork is needed now. Nothing should be included that taxes the eyes and the fingers. All fine work, such as sewing with a cambric needle, stringing small beads, straws, papers, reeds, berries, popcorn, following small dots or fine lines is too great a strain on the eyes and the nerves, which need to be conserved and strengthened for the heavy demands that civilization will put upon them in the oncoming years. Such fine work must wait until the eyes and fingers and nerves are ready, at six or seven or eight years of [illegible].

"When Katie Quarrels with Her Playmates It Is an Indication That She Is Developing Her Own Personality as Every Normal Four-Year-Old Should and Is Becoming More Conscious of Herself."

"During this Fifth Year a Child Is Cautiously Feeling How Far His Parents Will Permit Him to Go Either in Being Disagreeable to His Companions or Disrespectful to His Elders."

The large blocks, in a variety of shapes, and the sandbox are the most plastic and valuable materials, and they are naturally put to constant use now in giving definiteness to the child's ideas and his expression of his ideas. With the carpentry tools he can begin fashioning simple doll furniture and toys, but his interest is still chiefly in experimenting with the tools, and he is not ready for careful workmanship.

One of the usual characteristics of this year is dawdling, day-dreaming, being dilatory. Sometimes this is because the child is carrying on an imaginative play in his own mind, and he has not yet learned how to think his own thoughts and to use his hands at the same time. Sometimes it is simply that he is not thinking at all.

Part of this dawdling must be expected, overlooked or allowed for. Persistent effort, however, should be made to overcome this in such necessary processes as dressing, washing, eating. Sometimes occasion demands that the dressing process, for instance, must be finished in a few minutes, and then the mother must put on the child's clothes and wash his face and hands for him.

There is the temptation to do this work for him all the time because he takes so long, but this temptation must yield, at least for some of these processes every day, to the greater need of his training in self-reliance, responsibility, attention to what he is doing, manual ability.

The nervous mother must learn to control her impatience and refrain from "Hurry up," "Be quick, now," and similar nagging bromides as conscientiously as she would refrain from swear words. The nervous child will be made irritable and nervous by such nagging, and the stolid child will soon become so accustomed to it that he pays no attention.

Part of the preparation of the child for his concentrated attention on these activities when he comes to do them himself is to keep his attention on them at this time when the mother is doing them for him. In dressing, for example, as each garment is put on, she can talk of it: "Here comes the petticoat," "Now we put the dress on," "Here goes the stocking on the left foot," "On goes the right shoe." Little games can then be invented to "run a race" with mother while she is dressing, or to see which child will be dressed first, or to be all dressed before the big hand on the clock is at half-past seven, or to surprise father by being dressed and hiding behind his chair before he comes in for breakfast.

Children's undergarments and everyday clothes should be made to fasten in front or on the shoulder, with easily-working buttonholes and bone buttons of moderate size. By sewing buttons of different sizes on a strip of cloth and making buttonholes to match, a mother can soon find out experimentally what size the child can do with least difficulty, and can use these on his clothing. The large size snap fasteners are even easier than buttons. More than one ingenious mother has thought to train the little fingers for these processes by cutting the strip of buttons and buttonholes of a convenient size from an old garment and putting this with the child's playthings or hanging it with a gay ribbon around his neck, where he can experiment with it intermittently.

All the sliding, plank-walking, jumping and climbing and the apparatus for such play are to be provided for this year, as described in the previous years. The trunk, back and arm muscles are better developed for throwing now. A basket ball should be provided for tossing to a partner and also for tossing into a "basket," which can easily be made from a barrel hoop or a piece of heavy wire, and some mosquito netting, fastened low enough on a wall so the child can toss the ball up into it, as in playing the game. Such ball play utilizes both sides of the body and all the trunk muscles.

Small bags filled with sawdust are as much fun as beanbags, and they do not hurt so badly if they happen to hit a child in the face, as often happens.

If the rhythm and music previously suggested have been continued, the child should be able now to clap or march in time to marching rhythm. He should also be able to skip and to do some of the very simple little folk dances. It is not probable that he can yet carry a tune, but he loves to sing, and this is to be encouraged and developed, being very careful that it is done softly, never shouting or screeching, which might seriously injure the vocal cords. Many of the "Mother Goose" songs have been set to music.

The natural range of the child's voice at this age is about from middle D to upper D. A few minutes with the child at the piano, trying his range, will discover what his individual compass is. The songs taught him should then be chosen within this range. Many songs written for children are at fault in this respect.

Pictures have a very great attraction at this age, especially pictures of animals, children, ships, trains, industries and funny pictures. There are many beautiful children's books and pictures produced by real artists, using the strong lines, vivid color and spirit of fun that children of this age both love and need.

The child's love of color, drawing and painting becomes a great enthusiasm during this year, and should have ample means for expression. Instead of a watercolor box with a variety of colors, purchase a box containing only the three primary colors—red, blue and yellow—and let him learn to combine these to make the others,

No. 5—The Fifth Year

"The wise parent neither attempts to crush a child's developing sense of personality by tyranny or lack of sympathy nor lets it run into disobedience and impertinence."

A Soothing Tea.

Mate tea, which is the most nutritive and sustaining beverage known, owes its preservation and spread to the Jesuits who established in Paraguay the first missions in South America. "Mate yerba" is the proper name for the decoction, "mate" being the name of the cup or bowl in which the tea is taken, and "yerba" the name of the herb from which the product is obtained.

"While not so much of a narcotic as coffee, it is as stimulating and possesses a nutritive quality that is not to be found in either tea, coffee or cocoa; it is particularly noted for its decidedly soothing properties.

Perhaps it is owing to this last virtue that the effort to introduce mate into Russia as a fashionable drink proved so successful. Russians, being inveterate tea-drinkers, were not averse from trying the new decoction, and mate soon became a favorite beverage, although it is now served in the same way as tea, the samovar, or tea-urn, being found equally useful for it.

Previous to the arrival of the Jesuits in Paraguay, the natives had been mate-drinkers, although they had not cultivated the herb to any great extent. The Spaniards, in general, looked upon it as a product conducing to the formation of pernicious habits, and forbade the use of it till analysis showed its medicinal properties. Now it is seldom that a foreigner lives six months in the country without becoming a confirmed mate-drinker.

The ordinary bowls used are dried gourds, polished, with an opening made in one end. They are of different shapes and sizes. One of them may be ornamented round the mouth with silver, another with bone or bright metal. The tube used is of silver or of such material as the bowl is decorated with, and has a perforated bulb at one end. This end is put into the bowl after the yerba has been infused. Three teaspoonfuls is about the usual allowance to half a pint of water. A little cold water first "sets" the yerba, and then boiling water is added.

When serving the mate the servant or person preparing it usually takes the first few draws at the pipe, the liquor that comes not being swallowed on account of the yerba in it. After this only the beverage will rise.

The bowl is presented to the guest, and each one of a gathering is expected to partake of the same cupful and from the same pipe. This custom is often exceedingly distasteful to foreigners.

Eelskins and Rheumatism.

Many people in the Southern States believe in the efficacy of dried eelskins as a remedy for rheumatism. In some of the markets there they are sold, and find numerous buyers. The eel is full of electricity and, according to the fish dealers, the electricity is not lost in the preparation of the skin. If one of these skins is wrapped around the ankle, knee or other joint of a person afflicted with rheumatism, a cure, it is claimed, is quickly effected.

READ It Here Now—Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

"THE IRON CLAW" The most Sensational Serial Photo Play of Modern Times

Novelized from the Pathe Photo Play of the same name.

Written by Arthur Stringer,

Author of "The Occasional Offender"

"The Wire Trapper," "Gun Runners," Etc.

SYNOPSIS

On Windward island Palidori intrigues Mrs. Golden into an appearance of evil which causes Golden to capture and torture the Italian by branding his face and crushing his hand. Palidori opens the dyke gates and floods the island and in the general rush to escape the flood kidnaps Golden's six-year-old daughter Margory. Twelve years later in New York a Masked One calling himself "the Hammer of God" rescues an eighteen-year old girl from the cadet Casavanti, to whom Jules Legar has delivered her, and takes her to the home of Enoch Golden, millionaire, whence she is recaptured by Legar. Legar and Stein are discovered by Manley, Golden's secretary, setting fire to Golden's buildings, but escape. Margory's mother fruitlessly implores Enoch Golden to find their daughter. The Masked One again takes Margory away from Legar. Legar loots the Third National bank, but again the Laughing Mask frustrates his plans.

FIFTH EPISODE

The Intervention of Tito

David Manley was not altogether proud of his day's work. As he sat tied and bound on the rough brick floor beneath the Owl's Nest that once flippant-minded young man even acknowledged that things looked rather bad for him. He had been made a prisoner. The iron claw of Legar had reached suddenly out and closed about him.

But David Manley did not altogether give up. As he lay there, sore in body, but even more battered in mind, he still spasmodically struggled with the cords that held him hand and foot.

The solitude of that unsavory den did not add to his comfort. The mere fact that Legar could see fit to leave a prisoner thus unguarded impressed the prisoner with the fact that his one-armed enemy was only too well assured of his power. And the more Manley thought of Legar and his methods the more that sinister figure seems to bewilder him. He knew that Legar was the unrelenting and eternal enemy of Enoch Golden, just as he had been the enemy of Golden's daughter Margory.

The thought of Margory directed Manley's mind back to the earlier events of that strange day. He recalled his long talk with that quiet-eyed girl in the quiet-toned shadows of the Golden library. It had been the first talk between them into which the personal note had entered. He had enjoyed that talk, for he had felt, as it progressed, that the girl had begun to realise he was her friend, that he wanted to be her friend.

But the quietness of the Golden home had proved to be nothing more than a lull which precedes the sudden storm. For, five minutes after he had left the smiling girl, the Golden butler, with terror in his eyes, had come running to him saying there was a stranger in the house, a stranger who had been seen lurking about the halls and had promptly disappeared at the sight of one of the servants. So Manley, forgetting everything else, had promptly joined in the search for that mysterious intruder. And his first thought, after doing so, had been for Margory Golden.

Hurrying to the library to make sure of her safety, he had found her seated at her father's desk, quietly talking over the telephone. And there had been little in that scene not suggestive of tranquillity. For blinking placidly down from its perch beside her had stood Tito, Margory Golden's newly acquired parrot, for which Manley himself had small love. This feeling was based, not so much on the malevolent air of wisdom surrounding that greenbodied filcher of human phrases, as on the somewhat disturbing trick, taught it by some earlier master, of seeking out gas jets and turning them on the moment it was freed from its chain.

Yet as it had stood close beside the girl so busily talking over the telephone it had seemed as companionably innocent as a canary. And it had turned to blink sagely at Manley as the girl, apparently unconscious of his presence, had crossed to the mahoganyfaced vault set in the library wall and proceeded to open its ponderous door. This had startled Manley not a little, for the combination of that vault was a secret jealously guarded by Golden, a secret unknown to Manley himself. It was not until she stood with the massive door swung open that Manley had confronted her. But she showed no embarrassment at his sudden interruption.

"My father has just phoned from Philadelphia," she explained. "There are certain papers he must have for his conference with the Regent Trust company tomorrow."

"But when did you find out how to open that door?" had been Manley's inquiry.

"Two minutes ago, over the telephone," had been the girl's reply.

"Then the sooner that door is shut and locked again the better," he had warned her.

"Why?" she had asked, for the first time conscious of his excitement.

"Because there's an unknown man hiding somewhere in this house, and heaven only knows that he's after, in times like these!"

Even as he had spoken Manley had detected an unnatural fullness about the portiere draping the side door to the library. And on the polished parquet floor at the bottom of that portiere the toe of a man's shoe had been plainly visible. Yet Golden's secretary had waited until the girl had closed and locked the vault door. Then he had leaped for the figure behind the drapery.

But that intruder behind the drapery had apparently not been altogether unconscious of the danger confronting him. He had at the same moment side-stepped nimbly through the quickly opened door, throwing an approaching and suddenly hysterical housemaid aside as he had swept past her. The redoubtable Wilson, who had also attempted to block his exit, had even more promptly gone down, knocked flat by one fierce blow. It had been then, and then only, that Manley discovered the identity of the intruder. He had caught sight of the scarred face, which even an ample beard failed to screen. He had seen the right arm of wood which ended in its sinister iron hook, and all doubt as to his enemy had vanished.

But this discovery had in no way interfered with Manley's pursuit of that audacious intruder.

It had not been a pretty fight, that hand-to-hand contest between the slimbodied youth and the scar-faced exploiter of evil, but it had been a desperate one. As Manley, pressing stubbornly on, had struggled to close in on his opponent, Legar had discreetly and nimbly backed away until he found the double house door itself barring his farther retreat. Thereupon he had promptly shattered the plate-glass backing the iron grill work on the hinges, and had actually swung one of these doors open before Manley could gather himself together and spring bodily on his escaping enemy.

They had gone down the broad steps together, locked arm in arm, fighting and clawing as ferociously as midnight cats in a tenement court. And Manley, with one hand on Legar's leathery throat, would surely have won, had not a closed car glided up to the curb along which they were writhing and panting and rolling. From that car a yellow-faced Italian known as Scoop had taken a prompt and active part in the encounter. He had withheld finalities, however, until Manley was uppermost. Then, with a quickly drawn "billy" he had blackjacked that youth into utter indifference as to Legar and mysteriously waiting limousine and all the rest of the world.

Before Manley's senses had come back to him he and the green-feathered parrot had been tossed bodily into the closed car, and, three minutes before the arrival of the police for whom the white-faced girl in the library had so frantically telephoned, that mysterious limousine had speeded off into the night, carrying not only Legar but the youth who had been so presumptious as to attempt to interfere with Legar's exploits.

But Manley did not altogether give up. His heart still had the resilience of youth. He still believed in his star.

What fretted Manley most, however, was his lack of freedom. Rolling a little over on his side, he studied minutely the rough brick floor on which he lay. After this inspection he wormed his way carefully from side to side, lying face down and trying each row of exposed bricks with his shoe toe, in the hope of finding one of them loose.

He had elaborately tested eleven rows before he found any reason for hope in this direction. A chill of excitement ran through his tired body, in fact, as he discovered one brick which seemed less securely embedded in cement than were its fellows. He worked at it patiently, laboriously, kicking away small particles of plaster, thumping it with his boot heel, prying at it wth his sole until it rocked free in its row. Then came the even sterner task of shifting it from its place. This he did by turning about and lying close to it, on his side, so that the fingers of his tightly imprisoned hand might come in contact with its edges. Time after time it fell back, but in the end he triumphed.

A SCENE FROM "THE IRON CLAW," CHAPTER NO. 5, (PATHE)

Yet it was not this unearthed brick which interested him. His attention was directed towards the rough-edged parallelogram where that brick had originally rested, for the corners of this opening, he soon realised, provided him with a saw edge which in time might serve to abrade and cut through the stoutest of cotton rope. But the consolation of this hope did not stay with him long. For even as he started to work, his movements were interrupted by the sound of a key in the heavy iron lock on the door that shut him in. He rolled over quickly, twisting about so that his apperently inert body covered both the loosened brick and the spot from which it had been taken. He continued to lie there as though in a sleep of exhaustion, for his veiled eyes had already caught sight of the two heavy featured ruffians advancing into the room.

"Let the poor boob sleep," warned the larger man, in a husky whisper. "He's goin' to cash in before mornin'!"

"But I'm sick o' markin' time down in this rat hole. Why can't Legar get back here where he belongs and do his own stickup work?"

"I tell you the doc's up to the Golden house makin' his haul when the coast's clear! And if you wake that king there you'll have to cut out the red-eye and keep busy chokin' off his holler!"

Manley could hear their shuffling feet as they recrossed the rough flooring and then the scrape and rasp of the rusty lock as they once more turned the key in the door. But the moment they were gone he was once more busy with the cotton rope about his wrists, for what he had overheard increased his passion for liberty. When a man, however, is still youthfully blind enough to believe in his start, to nurse the delusion that some special genius has singled him out and watches over him, he is not easily discouraged. Yet discouragement came, and came in a form most unexpected, even before Manley's hands were free.

It came, in fact, in the form of a green-bodied parrot creeping stealthily through the rusty cross-bars grilling the transom above the locked door. He watched the bird slip into the room, climb along the rusty iron gas jet, deliberately turn it on.

Manley knew what this meant, and it spurred him to even more frantic efforts to saw through the cords, still holding him a prisoner, for already the fumes of the escaping gas were reaching his nostrils.

When one strand of it had parted, and he had uncoiled the rest of it from his ankles, his head was swimming and his legs were unable to support him. So he crossed the room on his hands and knees, caught at the rusty gas pipe for support and painfully drew himself upright. His trembling hand went out, found the gas jet, and turned it off. And the next moment he fell face down on the rough floor, and lay there in a gray daze of weakness.

How long he lay there he could not tell. But he was aroused by the sound of thick voices from the outer chamber, punctuated by the shrill cries of an angry and scolding woman. He pulled himself together and possessed himself of the brick bat, as a weapon.

He waited, scarcely breathing, as the door was flung open. So quick, however, was the entrance of the first intruder that Manley could not lift his missile before the darkness had swallowed up that shifting shadow. But standing in the lighted doorway was a second man, crouched low and leaning forward with blinking eyes, a blue-barreled navy revolver in his hand. Manley, eying that evil face as a sharpshooter eyes his target, let fly with his poised brick, and let fly with all his force.

The stooping man went down like a clouted rabbit, without a sound. But even as he fell the first intruder, at the far end of the room, struck a match. And at that second figure Manley let drive with the only missile at hand.

The heavy glass lamp, hurled true, sent man and match against the case side in a shower of oil and broken glass. But Manley did not wait to witness the result of that second assault. He leaped for the door, caught up the blue-barreled revolver from the hand of the stunned man on the threshold, and drove for the heavier door at the end of the outer chamber.

But this door he found to be locked. He was on the point of starting back in search of a timber heavy enough to batter down that barrier when all movement was arrested by an uproar of sound that fairly drove the breath from his body. For the shower of oil that fell about the lighted match at the vaulted end of the side chamber had sunk into the litter of rubbish beside the powder cases, had burst into flames and had crept closer about those wooden cases until the licking tongues of heat had reached the explosive.

Yet even as Manley stood there, fighting for breath, a second surprise both confronted and engulfed him. Following close on that telltale roar of sound came an even more bewildering rush of water, tearing through the low-roofed cellar like a thousand hounds let loose. And he knew then that the explosion had broken down the walls between him and the East river at high tide.

He leaped in the direction of the door, in the hope of getting it closed.

He was still struggling frantically at this door when he heard a voice, and at first he thought it was human voice, crying shrilly through the gloom.

"Let me out!" was the frantic cry close above him. "Let me out!" Groping and pawing along the wall, his hand came in contact with the rung of a narrow iron ladder. He caught at this ladder and drew himself up, for he now stood shoulder high in the ever-mounting flood. On the topmost rung, as he mounted, he found a shaking and feathered body clinging stubbornly to the rusting iron, beating with its beak on the hollow sounding boards above his head.

In a flash Manley himself was shouldering up against these boards. There was the sound of a rending staple, and in another moment he was swarming up through the ruptured trap door, catching at the parrot as he went.

The Figures of Fate

* * *

Margory Golden, alone in her father's library stared apprehensively about that massively furnished room as though dreading that some new terror might leap out at her from its shadowy corners. She was unnerved not only by the disquieting disappearance of David Manley but also by the thought that she was still so surrounded by the tides of evil.

As she sat there, deep in thought, she was depressed by the sudden suspicion that some one of the many servants in that house was a traitor to his master. Yet as she checked them over, one by one, she found nothing on which to ground this ghostly suspicion. She remembered that she had once been suspicious even of Manley himself, of this serious-minded friend who hid his true feelings behind a mask of light-hearted irrelevancies. And there were things in which she herself had not been altogether candid with him. There was, for instance, the matter of Tito, the Amazon parrot. She had not confided to Manley the fact that in that bird, stumbled across in a fancier's shop, she had found an old friend, a friend dating back to her unhappy days in the Owl's Nest. And she sighed aloud as she gathered up the papers on the rosewood desk and turned to the vault to which she had forgotten to restore them.

"Twenty-one, thirty, forty-two, sixty," she repeated, recalling her father's instructions over the wire. "Forward and back and forward and back again, for it's a four movement dial, whatever that may mean!"

The vault door opened, obedient to the combination, and seeking out the inner compartment marked "J" she restored the papers to their place. Her hand was still on the open vault door when the shrill call of the telephone bell sounded through the quiet room.

She crossed to the desk and took up the receiver.

"Do you know who is speaking?" demanded a voice which sent a thrill of apprehension through her forward stopping body. And the question was repeated as she sat silent, staring before her.

"Yes," she finally answered, trying to steady her voice. "It's Legar."

The wire brought his answering laugh close into her ear.

"You know the voice, I see. And I think you know the man. So listen to what I have to say. I've got your friend Manley, and he'll stay where I've got him. And unless you want him turned out of here with about half of that pretty face of his burned to a crisp, you'll do what I tell you to do. Do you understand? I'll scar him worse than I was scarred, if you try any tricks with me in this!"

"In—in what?" demanded the white faced girl.

"In exactly one-half hour I want you to walk past the Soldiers' monument and hand me a paper. That paper is somewhere in your father's vault. It is one half of a code list and chart, on a square of yellow manilla. Do you understand?"

"But how am I to know this paper?" asked the terrified girl, fencing for time.

"It's a chart, a map, one half of the map of Windward island. For old Golden wasn't such a fool as he seemed"—and again the venomous laugh sounded low over the wire. "If your father had got hold of my half of that map a little earlier in the game he wouldn't have needed to dig for ten years through that sand, looking for his precious treasure! Now it's my chance, and I want that paper. And unless you want your secretary to come home a rather unpleasant thing to look at, you're going to have that map in my hands in half an hour. So tell me quick, what your answer is. Do I get it?"

For one moment the girl sat silent, breathing quick through parted lips.

"Yes, I'll bring it," she at last said over the wire. Then she sat motionless with her hands gripping the desk edge for several minutes. When she moved it was with the quickness of a sudden and clear-cut decision.

"Give me police headquarters," she called out as she caught up the receiver. The next minute she was explaining to the desk official at Center street the news of Legar's latest threat and the need of forestalling it. Then, after another interval of studious thought, she crossed to the vault and began a hurried search for the document which Legar had described as being stored away there.

She found it at last, in a package of faded deeds and papers to do with Windward island, and while one glanced at it persuaded her that it was indeed a chart of the island, the fact that it represented only one-half of this island tended to convince her that Legar had spoken the truth.

But she had no time to deliberate over that discovery, for her next move, she felt, should be to call the servants and warn them against any midnight intrusions.

She crossed to the rosewood desk to carry out this plan, and her finger was even extended to press the bell button when a sudden soft movement at her shoulder caused her to swing sharply about.

Confronting her, with a slightly triumhpant smile on his deep-scarred face, stood Legar himself.

"I am intruding, I know," he began in his suavely acidulated tones, "but there was a possibility, you see, of your friends in uniform interrupting our meeting beside the Soldiers' monument!"

The girl's fingers, as she edged away along the desk, closed determinedly on the scrap of manilla paper still held in her hand. The vault door, she saw, was also still open. But that was not the thought troubling her. The vague fear at the back of her mind was whether or not she was too late to save Dave Manley from the danger threatening him. And she edged still farther away.

Her movement was arrested by the ringing of the telephone bell close beside her.

"Answer that phone!" he suddenly commanded.

The next moment a great load seemed to lift suddenly from her heart, and a renewed wave of audacity swept through her body, for the voice that spoke to her over the wire was the triumphant voice of Manley himself. Manley declaring that he was free and that he would hurry back as fast as wheels could carry him.

"Who spoke then?" cried Legar, his face clouded by a move which apparently was an unexpected one from his standpoint. But the wine of hope now singing through the girl's veins made her more crafty, more ready to face Legar with his own weapons. Instead of answering him her hand moved out to the bell button, for with the ringing of that bell, she felt, would surely come help. And once the slip of manilla was back in the vault, and the door locked, she now had little to fear from Legar. So when she fell back, as he sprang forward to strike her hand from the bell, she saw that her retreat lay in the direction of the vault door.

Her pursuer, however, was in no mood for equivocation. He seemed suddenly to foresee her intention. For without warning he leaped towards her, as an animal leaps for its prey. And with one sweep of his maimed arm the iron hook at its end was snared deep in the folds of her clothing.

"Give me that map!" he said, in a voice husky with blind and unreasoning rage.

Margory Golden, however, had no intention of giving him the map in question. She fought against him, with all the strength at her command, knowing that any moment now would bring the needed help.

But Legar, with his hand on her throat, hurled her back against the heavy vault door, shook her as a terrier shakes a rat, snatched the yellow sheet from her fingers, flung her staggering into the maw of the open vault, and with a throaty and beastlike cry of triumph swung the great steel door shut, even as the partly-dressed Wilson ran gaping in through the library door. Yet Legar took time to throw back the tumbler lever and spin the dial before turning to confront that wide-eyed servant. Then, hearing other approaching steps, he dove through the second door, scurried like a pelted hound through shadowy rooms, slipped eel-like through a quickly opened window and escaped to the street.

There he ran for a darkbodied car standing in the deep tree shadows, and with a gasp of relief flung himself up into the cushioned seat.

As he did so a masked figure sitting crouched close back in the hooded gloom of that seat suddenly threw out a hand and garroted the startled Legar against the leather upholstery, on which he began to writhe like a caterpillar on a cabinet pin. But with an equally deft second movement the man in the yellow mask snatched the oblong manilla paper from his opponent's hand.

"This," blandly announced the man of mystery as his garroting fingers relaxed and he stepped down to the running board, "is one of the rare moments when I have the pleasure of trumping your ace!"

And the all but apoplectic Legar lay back gasping for breath as that stranger dropped lightly from the speeding car and vanished shadow-like into the night.

At the home of Enoch Golden, in the meantime, the terrified Wilson had regained both his feet, his presence of mind and a presentable portion of his dignity. His frantic shouts for help had brought the rest of the servants flocking to the library, and his equally frantic efforts to describe what had taken place did not add to the peace of that little group from below stairs.

"I tell you, Tibbins, Miss Margory's locked in that vault, and there's no one in the 'ouse as knows 'ow to open it!"

Cries of horror burst from that suddenly arrested circle.

"Someone telephone for the police!" cried the second man, as Wilson shouldered out through the group swarming and gesticulating about the vault door. "Yes, the police!"

He had the instrument in his shaking hand when the door opened and David Manley stepped quickly in, with Tito, the green-bodied parrot, on his arm.

"What's wrong here?" was the newcomer's sharp demand.

"It's Miss Margory, sir," began the quavering-voiced butler.

"Well, what about Miss Margory?"

"She's locked in that vault, sir, and no one in the 'ouse knows the combination!"

"Good God!" cried Manley, suddenly transfixed. Then he ran to the vault door, flinging the others aside.

Flinging off his coat, he bent over the dial. The silent group circled about him. And still he worked, worked with every nerve on edge, every sense alert, for time, he knew, was precious.

"I said silence there!" he called out sharply, for his whole mind was directed to the front of him. But louder than before the green-bodied bird on its broken perch repeated its cry.

"Twenty-one — thirty—forty-two —sixty!" was the shrill and monotonous cry of the parrot, with one eye cocked ceilingward.

Manley suddenly wheeled about.

"What in God's name does that parrot means? . . . Wait! . . . It is . . . it must be"—But instead of finishing that declaration he repeated the bird's cry. "Twenty-one, thirty, forty-two, sixty."

In the next breath he was facing the vault door, with his trembling fingers turning and spinning the glimmering dial.

Then, without breathing, and with colorless face, his hand grasped the tumbler lever. And not one of that group moved as he put on that lever the pressure that would tell the tale.

It was Celestine the parlor maid who indorsed her Latin temperament by falling back in a dead faint as the metal door swung open. But no one, at that moment, was thinking of Celestine.

"It's all right," Manley called from the darkness of the inner vault. "She's alive—she'll be around in a minute—only somebody get some water!"

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SIXTH EPISODE

The Spotted Warning

Enoch Golden had never formed the habit of taking others into his confidence. And when events came into his life which seemed to leave him more and more dependent on his immediate associates he betrayed an occasional tendency to focus his nebulous resentment against that situation on the exasperatingly imperturbable figure of David Manley.

"Young man," he said, fixing his secretary with a steely eye, "I came to this decision twenty long years ago, and nothing is going to change it. That woman was sent from my home, and she will never enter it again."

Manley, looking down at the note still held in his hand, thought of the troubled and tear-stained face of the girl who had so recently clung to his arm and asked him to plead her cause. And the memory of Margery Golden brought fresh courage to him.

"But this woman who was once your own wife is only asking for a glimpse of her own daughter again. Surely that is asking little enough!"

"And I repeat that I won't allow it. I have saved my daughter from the dangers that woman's wrong surrounded her with. I have saved her from—"

"Have you?" interrupted Manley, deliberately meeting the older man's stare.

Any retort the older man was about to utter remained unspoken, for at that moment a soft-treading footman entered the room and crossed to the desk with a salver of mail in his hand. Manley looking up, eyed that servant resenttully, and with a touch of suspicion. This intruder, he promptly surmised, was a new figure in the household retinue.

"Be so good as to knock when you enter this room," was the young secretary's sharp command.

"Very good, sir," answered the new footman, scarcely raising his eyes.

"H'h!" Golden scoffed, looking up from the letter which he had just opened. "Since you're so ready to ask favors, here's another friend to ask them for. Here's the captain of the circle you're so ready to champion! But instead of asking favors you see he demands them!"

He tossed the folded sheet angrily across the desk top. Manley took it up and read it.

"Your happiness hangs on one small scrap of paper. That paper is the portion of the Windward island chart which you still hold. Unless this is delivered to me, and delivered as I have already directed, the Spotted Warning will come to your daughter Margery. And the meaning of the Spotted Warning she already understands. JULES LEGAR."

"And what do you intend to do?" asked Manley, still staring down at this strange note.

"Do you suppose," retorted Golden, with a slightly tremulous finger already on the bell, "that I'm going to empty my safe to every blackleg who bandies about a catchword that belongs to little Italy?"

"But what earthly use is this piece of chart to you?" asked the younger man.

"It's use to me is not the point at issue," doggedly retorted the older man.

"But one point at issue is at least the safety of your daughter," contended Manley, remembering only too well the events of the immediate past.

"And that, young man, is a responsibility which still rests on my own shoulders," was Golden's curt retort as the new footman stepped into the room in answer to his summons. "Tell Miss Margery to come here at once."

As Margery quietly stepped into the room Golden stared at her for a moment and then sank back into his chair.

"What is the Spotted Warning?" he suddenly demanded.

The girl, with her troubled eyes bent on the grim-lined face of her father, did not speak at once.

"The Spotted Warning?" she repeated, in a little more than a whisper.

"Yes, what is that supposed to mean?"

"It is a warning of death," was the girl's quietly enunciated reply. Manley could detect the tremor that sped through her body. "And it means that you have been hearing from Legar again!"

"But what does Legar mean by it?" asked Manley. "Why should he use such a phrase?"

"It is a warning that comes to the person who is about to die. It is a message of warning, spotted black. It is the last word they send. And I have heard them say it has never failed—never once!"

But the indomitable old fighter at the desk was once more on his feet.

"That Sicilian black-magic stuff can't intimidate me," he thundered out.

He turned to his daughter. "Until this Calabrian brigand farce is played out, I'm going to send you into the country."

"But where are you sending me?" asked the girl.

"I'm going to send you out to your Aunt Agatha's on Long Island!" was his curt response as he swung about to his secretary. "And while Margery's getting her things together, Manley, you send Train, the chauffeur, here to me for his instructions."

Manley, promptly crossing to the door, was startled to find the figure of the new footman standing close beside it as it was swung open.

Ten minutes later, when Manley returned to the library with Train at his heels, he found Enoch Golden staring down at a sheet of paper lying on his desk. At the center of this paper stood a large black blot.

"It's Spotted Warning," said Golden his heavy face furrowed with a trouble deeper than he was willing to admit. "But how, in God's name, did it get here?"

Manley, after staring at the strangely-spotted sheet, stared even more intently at the ceiling directly above the point where the paper lay on the desk-top. A momentary look of satisfaction flitted across his face as Golden turned to him with a crisp command to precede Margery to Cedarton and there explain both the reasons for her visit and the precautions to be exercised during that visit.

"And as for you, Train," continued the grim-eyed old millionaire, turning to his chauffeur, "I want you to take my daughter out to Cedarton as quickly as your car and the speed laws will let you carry her. There are special reasons for this, remember. And from the moment you leave this house, don't let anything or anybody stop you."

Thirty minutes later Margery Golden, surrounded by her bags, sat back in the swaying automobile, puzzled over this new and unexpected turn in the tide of events. And as mile by mile swam by beneath the hurrying wheels, the keen-eyed man in the driving seat found a load lifted from his own shoulders.

Yet at the next turn in the road his light-heartedness suddenly departed from the keen-eyed driver. For as he took this turn and speeded up along a dustless stretch of open highway, he saw a figure run out to the middle of the road. It was not the fact that this figure stood directly in his path that most disturbed him. It was the discovery, as he drew down on it, that this figure wore a yellow band of cloth across the eyes, with a moon-shaped apron falling almost to the end of the nose, that brought the redoubtable Train's heart suddenly up in his mouth. But even while that figure remained stubbornly and directly in his path, motioning for him to stop, he remembered his orders. Instead of slackening his speed, in fact, he increased it, increased it to the limit of the engine's power. And he would surely have ridden down that would-be interceptor had not the latter, at the last moment, leaped quickly aside.

Margery Golden, as he did so, half rose in her seat, for she, too, had caught sight of that mysteriously-shadowed face.

"But that was the Laughing Mask!" she cried aloud, in wonder, as they swept on.

A little later she was startled by a quick cry of warning bursting from the driver's throat. Staring ahead, she saw that still another effort was being made to intercept them. This time it was a man with a red flag. Instead of stopping, the car swept past the man so close that its fender-end slapped against the flagstick itself as he repeated his lusty shout of command. But that command was more or less lost on Train, a little dizzy now with the sheer drunkenness of speed.

"Stop?" mocked the driver as he raced on. "I'm going to stop for nothing this side of hell!"

Yet that valiant boast was little more than the articulation of mortal pride so often preluding mortal disaster. For, bearing down on them along that lonely stretch of roadway they could already see a second car. The point about this car that worried Train was that it was not approaching them as a well-behaved car should approach a comrade vehicle, but vermiculated drunkenly from one side of the road to the other. Even Margery, as she leaned forward, puzzling over these strange movements, realised that peril was involved in passing a vihicle so uncertain of its course. At the same time, too, she could hear from far behind her the prolonged and warning cry of an auto horn, wailing disturbingly through the quiet air of the late afternoon.

The next moment the two cars had met, head-on.

There was a crash of metal and glass, a rending of honey-comb radiators and coppered fenders.

What happened after that for all time remained strangely like a dream to Margery. She remembered seeing Train lying close beside his wrecked car, with the blood trickling from his wrist and staining his whip-cord uniform. She remembered seeing other figures, even more helpless looking. But most of all she remembered how one of these figures, pulling himself together, had slowly risen to his feet. As he did so he turned half-stupidly about and stared down at her. And the moment she saw that pallid yet triumphant face she knew that it was Legar. She knew that he was confronting her, that he was slowly but determinedly making his way towards her. And she knew that in another moment she would have been their prisoner again had not a sudden and unlooked-for interruption taken place.

This interruption came in the form of a flying roadster, with a masked figure leaning low out from its running board as it swept down on them. She remembered the sudden shout of the men, the sudden clutch of the strong hand as it caught at her while the roadster swept by, the equally sudden pain through her bruised body as she was swung safely up into the seat of the onward swerving car. She remembered, too, the arm close about her as she lay back, weak and panting, as they danced and speeded on along that lonely road. She remembered turning in through a stone gate, winding along an orderly gravel driveway, stopping before a vine-bowered bungalow. She remembered, as the masked man at her side helped her in through an ivory-white door, turning dazedly to him and asking who he was. And she remembered the smile that showed just beneath the fringe of the yellow domino as he shook his head and the sense of deprivation that swept through her as she found herself once more alone. Then from the same door through which the Laughing Mask had stepped, she remembered, she had seen a quiet-eyed woman who had crept up to her, with tears welling from her eyes and a smile of pitying tenderness about her lips.

"Margery, don't you know me? Don't you remember your own mother?" that quiet-eyed woman had asked as she had taken her in her arms. And as she stared up into that motherly face, bent so close over her own, she had said, with a gasp of bewilderment, "Are you—you the Laughing Mask?" But her mother, she remembered, had smiled, almost sorrowfully, and had put a finger to her lips.

* * *

The Tower of Destiny

Enoch Golden, anxious and worn-out, sat waiting for some further word as to the fate of his daughter Margery. Nothing had come to him since Train's startling message of the collision and the even more startling news of the girl's mysterious disappearance. He would have got little consolation from a talk that was taking place over the servants' telephone below stairs. Part of that guarded conversation was carried on by Wrench, the new footman, and much of it had to do with the very situation so disturbing the aged millionaire in the room above. For it was Legar explaining that a masked stranger at the last moment had snatched the girl from their hands and had apparently carried her off to some hiding place of his own. This was followed by the command to deliver still another message to Enoch Golden, with the final warning that every wire leading into the Golden house must be cut as soon as possible.

The new footman, in obedience to these orders, quietly traced out the telephone circuits to the basement and there severed the wires with a pair of scissors purloined for the purpose from Mlle. Celestine's workbag. Then, watching his chance, he carefully penned a note, wording it as Legar had duly instructed him to do. Then he returned to the neighborhood of the library door, with his ferretlike alertness masked under his customary immobility of face.

It was not until his restless master discovered the telephone wires to be dead, and went storming through the house to determine the reason for this misadventure, that Wrench realised his chance had come. Slipping into the deserted library on the pretext of adjusting the rugs, he stopped before the rosewood table, hesitated a moment, and then lifted the heavily-chased lid of Golden's cigar case and dropped the note inside. A moment later he had left the room, unobserved and unsuspected.

It did not take many minutes of waiting to confirm the wisdom of Wrench's movement. For Enoch Golden, striding restlessly back into his library, sank with a sigh of weariness into the armchair beside the rosewood table. For a moment or two he stared abstractedly and unhappily about him. Then, with still another sigh, he reached out and lifted the heavily-chased lid of silver. His fingers, instead of coming in contact with a perfecto corseted in gold, rustled against a sheet of paper. Automatically he picked it up and unfolded it.

Written on that mysterious sheet he found the following:

"To fight me further in this is useless. And unless you open your eyes to this fact it will soon be worse than useless. It will be fatal. I repeat that I want your half of that chart. If you want your daughter to live, want her sent back to you, take that chart to the twenty-fourth floor of the Central Tower building, within the next hour, and hand it to the man in the black ulster who will be waiting there. No trickery can succeed. And this is your last chance! JULES LEGAR."

Silently the beaten man stared down at this strange missive. Slowly as he did so, the last of his once iron will melted away.

He rose heavily from his chair and crossed to the vault. From this vault he took the map, the time-yellowed square of manilla about which so many of the sorrows and troubles of all his life seemed to revolve. Then, calling for his hat and coat and ordering a car, he tremblingly made ready for his midnight visit of capitulation to the Central Tower building.

While these events were taking place, however, there was one member of the Golden household who remained far from inactive. When David Manley so abruptly left a tranquil bungalow at Cedarton and so stealthily pushed his way through the shrubbery surrounding that bungalow, it was because he had made the sudden discovery that Legar himself was in the neighborhood. Nor was it hard for him to guess the reason for that master-criminal's invasion of those sequestered grounds. And Manley, promptly deciding to stalk the stalker himself, was rewarded by overhearing enough of Legar's plans, as the latter hurriedly issued his instructions to two of his confederates near the roadside, to realise the necessity of at once getting in touch with Enoch Golden. Whatever happened, he felt, it was his duty to warn Margery's father that Legar himself had acknowledged his ignorance of the girl's whereabouts and had expressed his intention of tricking the chart out of its present owner's hands.

Ten minutes of frantic efforts at a telephone booth in the nearby village, however, convinced Manley of the impossibility of getting in touch with Golden by wire.

Manley's first thought, in his dilemma, was to commandeer some nearby car. Yet nothing but a racer, he remembered as he snatched out his watch, could get him to the Central Tower building in time.

His next thought, however, took him tearing down the village street like a madman. For the name of "Cedarton" had brought into his mind yet another name, the name of "Bobby Evart." And Bobby Evart, who had his workshop and hangar on the southerly outskirts of that village, had been the first of the Racquet club members to forsake automobiles for aviation, and startle Long Island by his early morning hydroplane maneuvers over suburban golf courses and country homes. He had been the first civilian volunteer for the federal air scouts and at San Diego had twice broken his own altitude record established at Pensacola, and was now immured in the mysterious task of fashioning a stabiliser for monoplanes, a stabilider, Manley remembered, which was receiving sympathetic attention from certain navy officials in Washington.

Instead of finding this same intrepid Bobby poring over blue prints of stabiliser parts, however, the breathless Manley found his old-time friend in a rattan club chair tranquilly playing chess with his maiden aunt. In two minutes the breathless newcomer had explained to the somewhat ased young chess player a situation which brought a brighter light into the latter's boyish eyes.

"The point is," cried Manley, "could you get me there. Could you make a landing at night?"

They were already on their feet again, running for the hanger.

"Yes, I can get you there! But what have we got to make a landing on?"

"The main building of the Central tower stops at the eighteenth story. That gives us a flat roof of several hundred yards. Could you make it on that?"

"Not unless it was lighted!" explained Evart, shouting for his mechanician as he rounded the gloomy corner of the hangar itself.

"But it is lighted," Manley told him. "It gets the light from the tower itself, and the whole cornice line is strung with electrics, the same as the Singer building!"

Evart's finger, touching a button, threw a white flood across the vaulted roof of the building. A touch on another button sent the great doors swinging open. Manley looked at his watch. Then he shook his head.

"It's too late," he proclaimed. But Evart and his mechanician were already at work on the wide-winged monstrosity nested under its metal roof like a pterodactyl in a cave.

"Get aboard," commanded Evart. "We're going to try for it anyway!" He turned to his helper. "Hey, Brown, throw my friend up that fur coat of yours!"

"But what speed can you get out of this machine?" asked Manley as he clambered aboard the chassis and struggled with his seat-straps.

Evart, who had been stooping over his engines, looked up.

"I got one hundred and four an hour out of her this morning," he off-handedly announced. "But I think I can push her up to one hundred and ten."

Manley's heart beat faster.

"Then there's a chance!" he cried. "A fighting chance."

A sudden sense of chill caused Manley to clutch for the fur coat thrown in at his feet, and struggle into it. As he did so the earth seemed suddenly to fall away from him. Villages became spangled checkerboards of lights. Highways became winding strings of pearls.

Manley forgot the chilliness striking into his bones. He forgot Margery Golden and Legar. He forgot the origin of his mission that brought him winging through the midnight heavens. He forgot the fact of his own puny existence and the trivial ends to which it had been given over. All these he forgot, completely and utterly, until Evart, sweeping out along the twinkling shore lights of South Brooklyn, circled north again where the brazen figure of Liberty guarded the upper bay, and dropped lower along that tapering point of gloom where Battery park nosed like a ship's prow into the tides of the Atlantic. They were still planning down, gently like a settling sea bird, with the tilted planes veering a little westward to escape the beetling sky-scrapers along the canyon of lower Broadway.

Manley thought, for a moment, that Evart had misjudged his position. Then he felt sure that Evart had also misjudged his height, that his stabilising fin was already too low to clear the flat roof that abutted the light-strewn tower itself.

But Evart, obviously knew what he was about. For he took that oblong of flat gloom outlined in electrics with a gentle upward undulation like the upward swoop of a bluebird alighting on a maple tree. into that artful upward swoop was absorbed much of their momentum, for Evart had plainly remembered hat their running space was limited. But even with this precaution there emained a perilous paucity of runway, for before the bounding and quivering organism of nickel and steel and canvas came to a stop it lurched head-on into a wall of the tower itself.

Manley could hear the crash of glass as the damper plane at the nose of the quivering chassis brought up short against one of the tower windows. He was dimly aware of half-tumbling and half-climbing through a network of wooden stuts and steel piano-wire stays and cross-guys. He was vaguely conscious of Evart calling out that everything was all right, that there was no damage which a half-hour's work couldn't patch up.

But Manley, in truth, was thinking little of either Evart or his flier. All his thoughts, as he climbed frantically up through the broken tower window, were revolving about the problem as to whether or not he was too late. And that all-vital question still obsessed him as he mounted the iron treads of the stairway leading to the tower top, panting up flight after flight until his lungs seemed bursting for want of air, and his overdriven heart beat drumlike against his rib-cage. And as he reached the top and flung out through the narrow door opening on the campanile-like balcony crowning that sky-scraping structure, he knew, even as he saw two figures standing there before him, that he was too late.

That much he knew, even before he caught at enough breath to call out a warning to Enoch Golden or swing about and spring for the second figure, already shrinking back in the shadow of that many-columned cupola. For in the hand of the second figure Manley had already caught sight of a tell-tale sheet of paper. It was a yellowed and time-worn scrap of paper, and little more, but to Manley it had become the emblem and pennon of a desperate cause, a flag to be rallied round and fought for, to the last ditch and the last gasp, as harried soldiers fight through the smoke of battle for their colors.

And Manley, as he clinched with Legar's stalwart emissary, fought for it. Nor was his opponent one to be despised. The two men fought along the crest of that midnight tower as two mountain lions might fight along the brink of an Andean precipice. They fought with gasps and grunts, with strange guttural sounds, with teeth bared and face distorted, blind to the blows that were given and taken, unconscious of the fact that the very paper for which they were fighting had already fallen to the cupola floor, and from there had been blown by the north wind to the furthermost edge of the cornice circling the stone column supports.

Golden himself was already reaching for that paper when Legar's confederate caught sight of it, broke from Manley's grasp and dove bodily for where it lay. Manley, a second later, followed him. There, half astride the balustrade of coppered wood painted to look like marble, the fight was renewed. Each crouched low as he fought, drunkenly conscious now of the abyss that yawned so close to his feet. But still they fought.

Then a second breath of night breeze, sighing through the tower top, carried the paper slowly along the cornice edge. It was Legar's man who saw it as it moved. He wrenched away, twisted about, and caught at it as it fell. But already he was too late. It lifted with the wind, drifted and eddied slowly about in the moolight, and floated swayingly down into the darker canyon of Broadway, where it was soon lost to sight.

But neither Manley nor his enemy saw that descent, for Legar's man as he lurched suddenly forward threw all his weight on the outstanding copper cornice, painted white to look like marble. And it was a cornice made only for ornamentation, and not for support. For its fastenings surrendered to the strain of that suddenly-imposed weight and the buckling segment of copper swayed outward as the desperately-clinging fingers clutched at its edges.

Manley, hanging to the balustrade with one arm, reached out to grasp that buckling strip of metal to which a helpless man was hanging sheer over space. He caught at it, even as Golden caught at his straining shoulders to hold him steady.

But a law, stronger than the will of man, seemed to suck the metal slowly, inevitably, out of the clutch of his tired fingers. Then the last fastenings gave, the strained and twisted sheet metal tore slowly away, and the black shadow of a man fell like a plummet to the iron and stone of Broadway, three hundred feet below.

(To Be Continued)

A SCENE FROM "THE IRON CLAW," CHAPTER No. 6. (PATHE)

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The New Medieval Fashions

By Lady Duff-Gordon

A Gown of Gothic Design in Gold Brocaded on Black and Relieved by Brilliant Spots of Emerald Green. The Unique Headdress Is an Oriental Modification of the Crown Worn by King John of England *("Lucile" Model)*

A Charming Combination of Silver Brocade and Peacock Blue Satin *("Lucile" Model)*

A Long-Trained Tea Gown of Delicate Orchid Voile That Goes Back to the Court of Richard Coeur de Lion for Its Inspiration *("Lucile" Model)*

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

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By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

I PRESENT on this page to-day some of my newest models, representing the "Moyen Age" trend of the fashions, which has been brought about by the great cataclysm now shaking Europe to its foundations.

The gown worn by the lady in the large picture is of Gothic design in gold, brocaded on black. The skirt is draped, as well as the sleeves. The costume presents a very long waist line effect.

The sleeves are exactly as worn in the middle ages—twisted around the arms. The crown of the headdress is of gold, the sleeves likewise, and the greater part of the ornamentation used with this costume has the gold effect, relieved by brilliant spots of emerald green and emeralds themselves. The headdress suggests the crown worn by King John I. of England, although it has an Oriental tendency as well.

The model shown in the centre is also of Gothic design, brocaded in silver on a peacock blue satin. This gown has a tight-fitting bodice pulled around and fastened on the right side with a large sapphire. The skirt drapes over one side of this bodice and underneath the other side. A band of black fox fur is edged on the bodice and top of the sleeves.

The sleeves are in a brocade of gold and Oriental colors, with their ends adorned with large tassels of silver lace and sapphires. Bands of silver go over the shoulders and around the neck. The headdress is a silver crown, with sapphires embroidered in front, and a large buckle of diamonds and sapphires drops on the forehead. Sapphire earrings complete this costume.

The third costume goes back to those worn at the court of Richard Coeur de Lion for its inspiration. It is what is known nowadays as a tea gown—then as a court dress. It is made of pale orchid indestructible voile, with a heavy brocade of silver, and has a very long train. The bodice is of very tight-fitting silver tissue, broad sash in a deeper worked color, with heavy silver tassels that go around the sleeves.

The sleeves are of the same color satin as the sash, and these also are wrapped very tightly around the arms. The large golden fox falls over the right shoulder and catches under the wrist of the left hand. The silver gown is worn with a veil of pervenche tulle over it, catching tightly in the back of the hair, with long streamers hanging down.

Anecdotes of the Famous

Mr. Edward Clodd, the well known writer on folklore subjects, has just published a delightful book of reminiscences entitled "Memories," full of interesting stories.

He tells the following about George Meredith, who was recovering from an operation, and was taking a somewhat frugal meal consisting of half an apple pudding. The maid, taking away the dish in which the half of the pudding remained, said, "Oh, if you please, sir, does this puddin' want savin'?"

That was enough for Meredith. Looking at her solemnly, he said, "Now, my good girl, you, I believe a churchgoer, ask me if this puddin' wants savin'. Do you think the puddin' has a soul that it stands in need of salvation? Take it away, Elizabeth, and let me never hear you ask such a question again."

He tells also that the servant of Frederick Powell, the historian, accustomed to his master's disregard for bills, thrust out of sight a letter which looked like a demand for payment. On being rescued, it was found to contain an offer of the Regius Professorship of Modern History from Lord Rosebery.

* * *

E. V. Lucas raises in his new volume of essays, "Cloud and Silver," the question as to which is the best comic story. In "Raphael Meadow," a volume of reminiscences edited by James Marchant, we are told that one of the favorite stories of that distinguished professor referred to Charles Lamb's stammer:

Somebody—let us say a fellow-clerk in the India House—had twitted Lamb with his infirmity of speech.

"That's my p-p-peculiarity," said Lamb. 'Ev'ybody has some p-p-peculiarity."

"Nonsense," said the other. "What is mine?"

"Well," said Lamb, "I sup-p-pose you stir your tea with your right hand?"

"Why, yes, of course."

"Ah, that's your p-p-peculiarity. Most p-p-people do it with a spoon."

It is not one of Charles's masterpieces, but—with the stammer—it will perhaps pass with honors.

* * *

"Nothing ever gave me greater pleasure," Signor Marconi once told Mrs. Alec Tweedie, who has written another book of interesting reminiscences, "My Tablecloths," than a certain hundred pounds I earned for writing an article. Oh, dear, I was proud of that hundred pounds. An American magazine wrote to me for something and offered twenty guineas. I refused and never gave the thing second thought. They wrote again and offered me fifty pounds and again I refused; I am not a literary man, only a very busy one. To my surprise these American people cabled a hundred pounds, or a shilling a word. It seemed so delightful that I accepted and wrote the article, and that hundred pounds earned by my very own pen was an immense joy. I really don't think anything ever gave me greater pleasure.

* * *

An amusing story of the Crown Prince of Germany is told. With the Kaiser, he was out shooting with a party. At the end of the day it was announced that the Kaiser had "beaten all records."

The deer he had "shot" were laid before him on the ground in a long line. The photographers began to get busy. "Sixty-four head. Your Majesty," announced the head keeper dutifully in the meanwhile.

The Kaiser made no comment or contradiction, but suddenly the Crown Prince chimed in sornfully: "Sixty-four head? That's rather funny, considering you had only sixty cartridges, isn't it, father?"

"Father" became black with fury, but the mischief had been done. A good many of the party had overheard the remark, as the Crown Prince had meant they should.

* * *

According to Miss Clare Jerrold in "The Widowhood of Queen Victoria" it would seem that the only person who could defy the Queen with impunity was John Frown, her faithful servant. One morning when he was busy salmon fishing a servant went to him, saying: "Mr. Brown, Her Majesty wishes you to go to her."

"Weel, juist tell Her Majesty that Ah canna come; Ah'm juist hooking a feesh."

A little later the servant went again; the Queen wanted to see him at once.

"Weel, ye must tell Her Majesty that Ah've juist hoomed the saumun, and Ah canna come the noo."

The Artful Scholar

A little boy was naughty one day, and obstinately refused to say his lesson to his governess. "But you know it quite well, I'm sure," protested the distracted young lady. "Yes," he admitted. "Well, why won't you say it?" she inquired. "What's the use?" he replied. "If I say it you'll only make me learn something else!"

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1916

FARMERS ARE IN NEED OF MANY MORE CARS

'Point of Saturation' Is Still A Very Long Way Off, Says Expert

New York, November 19.—Coming in personal contact with a great many dealers in the territory west of the Mississippi George L. Willman, assistant general sales and advertising manager of Studebaker, has a splendid opportunity to "size up" conditions and gain an idea of the future demand for motor cars.

"There is much discussion of reaching the 'point of saturation,'" says Mr. Willman. "At the present time there are in use possibly between 3,000,000 and 3,500,000 automobiles in the United States. Conservative statistics show that there are about 5,000,000 people in towns and cities who are yet possible prospects and can afford to buy automobiles of some sort. Out of the 3,500,000 motor cars in use not more than 1,700,000 are in the hands of the farmer. There are 7,000,000 farmers in the United States, and you can count on half of them being able to own an automobile—possibly only a second hand one. This indicates that we have not begun to approximate the point of saturation in this business today."

In further discussing this proposition Mr. Willman says: "There are about 25,000,000 horses and mules in the United States today. It takes five acres of ground approximately to feed a horse or mule a year. This multiplied by the number of these animals, gives sufficient acreage to feed 125,000,000 people.

"There are about 12,000,000 people today taking care of these horses and mules, which includes the hostlers, liverymen, men engaged in the hay, grain and feed business, etc. The average horse or mule works about four and one-half hours a day and has about twenty hours idleness. Some farmers think they get a great deal more service out of these animals, but they will find that is not true when they closely analyse their figures for the entire year. These figures mean the death knell of the horse and mule and one of the revolutionary changes that is coming about within a few years.

"Business men are beginning to recognise that for economic distribution of their products they must have recourse to the motor vehicle. This is particularly true in distributing their merchandise. It applies with equal force to all of the necessities of life, such as lumber, hardware, coal, fuel and everything that is used in the home."

CHILE LIKES OUR CARS

Imports from the United States Far In the Lead

New York, November 20.—The growth of the automobile business in Chile has been remarkable in that it has not been hampered apparently by the non-improvement of the roads, says a Consular report. Although touring is looked upon more as a motor test than a pleasure, and a trip between Santiago and Valparaiso is still considered worthy of newspaper comment, the increase in importations has been great.

This is shown by comparing the totals for 1908, 1909, and 1910, which were $14,054, $11,760, and $26,971, respectively, with the totals for 1913 and 1915, which were $494,355 and $302,813. United States cars are far in the lead of the other countries, the value of automobiles imported from the United States in 1915 amounting to $202,498. France was second with $26,201.

At present there are about 1,300 cars in Santiago, between three and four hundred of them being used as taxicabs at a charge of $1.10 an hour, or about 22 cents a trip, within certain specified limits, for one person. These taxicabs are owned either by companies or by the driver himself. They are sold largely on the instalment plan.

As there are very few trips that can be taken outside the city, the most popular cars for private use are gasoline broughams, limousines, and landaulets, although it cannot be said that any single type or style predominates. Importations from abroad have included cars from several countries and of many different makes.

Important Tendencies In 1917 Car Construction

Smaller Bores, More Unit Power Plants and Increased Use Of Thermo-Siphon Circulation Are Notable Changes

A general survey of the tendencies in prices and design of the automobile is made in the current issue of Horseless age, accompanied by complete specifications of all the passenger cars and commercial vehicles announced for the 1917 market. Last year, it will be remembered, says this automobile trade magazine, the outstanding feature of the seasonal announcements was a wholesale reduction in prices, which brought with it a large increase in the number of models in the lower price classes and a corresponding decrease in the higher classes. This movement has not only entirely ceased, but the price pendulum has even begun to swing the other way. While the lowest price class has not been affected, it will be observed that there has been a marked reduction in the number of models in the class next to the lowest, from 22 to 17.2 per cent. The loss of this class is more than equalled by gains of three classes next above. There are, therefore, many more models now being listed at between $1,000 and $2,000 gold than there were last year.

The $2,000-$3,000 class remains substantially the same, while in the highest priced class, above $3,000, there is a further marked decline. The market is evidently still gravitating from the higher toward the moderate priced classes and the pressure of the demand has enabled manufacturers of moderate priced cars to raise their price somewhat, the constant advance in the price of nearly all materials and the scarcity of labor affording excellent treasons for the step.

It is interesting to study developments in regard to cylinder numbers. First, it will be seen that the six cylinder type is well holding its own, for while its percentage is slightly lower than for 1915, it is higher than for 1916. The sum total of the percentages of eight and twelve cylinder models is exactly the same as it was last year, and the gain of the six cylinder class has been wholly at the expense of the four.

The trend toward smaller cylinders still continues. Thus practically 50 per cent of all the engines now have a cylinder bore of less than 3.5 inches, while last year the percentage was only 37.8 and the previous year only 10.8. This is partly explained by the gain of the six cylinder over the four cylinder model, and—if we follow the development over a number of years back—by the appearance of eight and twelve cylinder engines. On the other hand, it is in no small measure due to the advent of the high speed engine. Small bore engines are desirable on account of their smoother operation, and small engines offer advantages in the way of reduction in total car weight, fuel economy, tire economy and tax rates.

For the smaller bore cylinders, up to 3½ inch, the average stroke bore ratio is now substantially 1.5. As the bore increases the stroke bore ratio decreases and the average stroke in all classes is not far from 5 inches. This dimension seems to be limited to a certain extent by considerations of car appearance, for when the stroke much exceeds this figure it is difficult to obtain pleasing bonnet lines.

Casting all cylinders in a single block is now the accepted practice in four cylinder engines and is rapidly approaching the point of universality in six cylinder construction. This practice has been furthered by the simultaneous change from integral to detachable cylinder heads. What has retarded the adoption of the en bloc construction, especially in six cylinder engines, in the past is the difficulty of the core work if the heads are integral. Detachable cylinder heads facilitate the decarbonisation of the cylinders, which makes them an advantage to the user. The facing of the surfaces of the joint and the provision of the gasket involve a certain amount of expense to the manufacturer which is eliminated if the heads are made integral; but with modern methods of surface milling in multiple spindle machines this item can be reduced to such a low figure that the advantage apparently remains with the separate head even in the lowest priced machines. In the six cylinder class the practice of grouping the cylinders in pairs, which was for years popular with leading manufacturers, shows a decided falling off from about 30 to 10 per cent. The only model in this class with singly cast cylinders is the Franklin, and the form of the cylinder of this air cooled engine is sufficient reason why the singly cast construction should be retained.

There has been no change in the percentage of the L-head type of cylinder during the last two years. The T-head type has continued to lose adherents, this time to the advantage of the valve in head construction. This latter type has been extensively advertised by its now almost exclusive use in racing engines, and some important advances have been made in the design of valve operating mechanism for valves located in the cylinder head, with respect to efficient lubrication and easy adjustment. There has been considerable prejudice against this construction in the past on account of supposed greater noise of operation, but the provision of housings over the valves has removed this objection. It is also quite possible that another factor responsible for the increased popularity of valves in the head has been the return to the detachable cylinder head. With an integral head, valves in the head necessitate the use of cages, and these are not entirely satisfactory, especially in what have come to be known as "high efficiency engines," on account of difficulty of cooling the exhaust valve if caged. Thus one change in design often leads to another.

Theremo-siphon cooling is making headway and is now found on more than one-third of all pleasure car models, whereas four years ago its representation was as yet only 14 per cent. It is, of course, particularly prevalent on the smaller cars. In this connection it is interesting to note tha thermo-siphon circulation affords some of the advantages which it is now attempted to secure in pump systems by means of thermostatic apparatus. Thus, upon starting the engine the water will not begin to circulate appreciably until the cylinders are well heated up. Also the water continues to circulate after the engine has been shut down, thus preventing radiator freeze ups in cold weather.

Lighting and starting systems comprising two units, working at a pressure of six volts and with ground return wiring, are largely in the majority. There has been a remarkable increase in the representation of two unit systems during the last year, which is probably accounted for by the fact that the principal maker of single unit systems added a two unit design, and another very prominent maker who formerly made both types gave up the single unit system, or at least ceased to push it.

Four carbureter manufacturers now divide between them about 75 per cent of the carbureter contracts for pleasure cars. The number of car manufacturers using carbureters of their own make has decreased further.

Battery ignition has nearly doubled its representation during the year. Not less than 73.5 per cent of all cars now depend entirely on battery currenrt for ignition, while only four years ago the proportion was only 11.9 per cent. The so-called closed circuit systems (magneto type interrupters) and open circuit systems (vibrator type interrupters) are so far on about even terms. Vacuum fuel feed is now found on 71 per cent of all models.

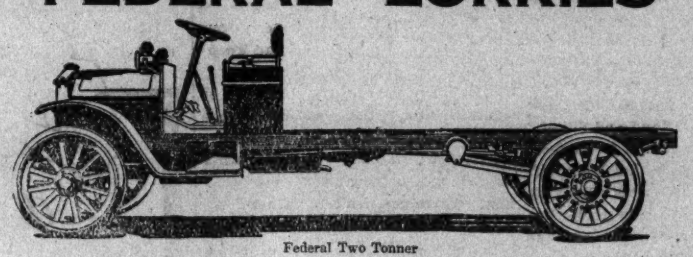
For quite a number of years the cone clutch held its own against the onslaughts of the disk clutch. It was entirely satisfactory in service and its simplicity and low cost of construction seemed to insure it a permanent place in the lower priced class at least. Our current tabulations show, however, that it is declining in popularity. While no attempt has been made to divide the disk clutches into lubricated and dry types, it is known that the latter are in the majority. It is possible that the dry disk clutch lends itself to specialised manufacture better than the cone clutch; or, again, the growing scarcity of good leather may have shifted the advantage to the asbestos fabric clutch.

There has been a remarkable decrease in the use of four speed gears, which enjoyed something of a boom four or five years ago. During the past few years the main attention of designers has been centered on the engine and the latter has been rendered so flexible as to make the advantage of a four speed gear over a three in the average car practically negligible. How ever, it is quite possible that here, too, a number of circumstances combined to make the change desirable, and another factor opposed to the continuance of four speed gear boxes is the remarkable gain in popularity of unit power plant construction. A gear box for a unit power plant must be short, as else the whole unit becomes too unwieldy, and four speed gear boxes have only rarely been used for unit power plants.

Except for a few cars with friction transmission, bevel gear drive is now universal in pleasure car practice. Straight tooth bevel gears are used mainly on the cheaper cars and helical bevel gears on the higher priced, though the latter is already found on more than two-thirds of all the models. There is not much change in respect to rear axles, though the semi-floating type has gained somewhat, mainly at the expense of the full floating and less at the expense of the three-quarter floating type. In rear springs there is a notable return to the old simple semi-elliptic type, which are now made so they are practically flat when under load. Automobile engineers seem to have come to realise that a certain amount of spring material when subjected to a certain stress will show the same deflection per unit of load whether the spring is a semi-elliptic, full elliptic or any other type, and under these conditions the simplest construction, of course, is the best. Possibly the semi-elliptic also lends itself better to the Hotchkiss drive than the other forms of springs, and while we have not gathered any figures regarding the use of this drive we know it to be increasing.

Only nine models out of 145 have transmission brakes, the makes being Simplex, Stearns, Jeffery, King, Liberty, Mercer and Franklin. A combination of internal and external brakes is used on 83.5 per cent of all the models. Nine per cent have expanding brakes only and 7.5 per cent contracting brakes only.

FEDERAL LORRIES



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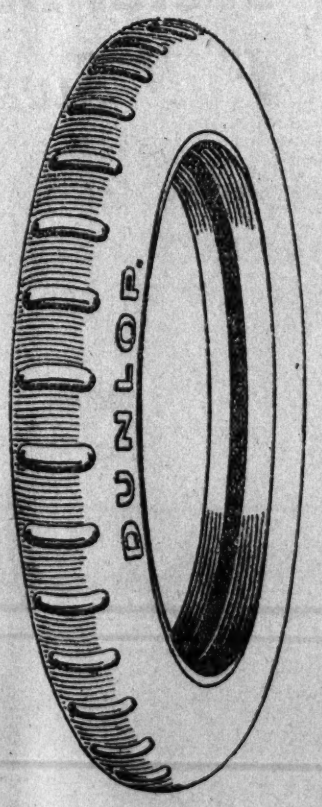

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES

Consequent on the prevailing high rate of exchange, the Dunlop Company announce a reduction of 20 per cent. on their current motor tyre prices as from December 11th, 1916.

The tyre that taught the trade and continues to lead it, is now obtainable at a most reasonable figure—within the reach of every motorist who requires splendid value for his money.

Current Price List issued - - -	Aug. 1915
Reduced 10 per cent. - - - - -	Apr. 1916
„ 20 „ „ - - - - -	Dec. 1916

Specimen Net Prices on Popular Sizes.

	GROOVED COVERS	PLAIN COVERS	TUBES
760 x 90	Tls. 28.00	Tls. 24.90	Tls. 7.20
815 x 105	„ 42.40	„ 38.50	„ 10.90
30 x 3½	„ 29.40	„ 25.60	„ 7.70
36 x 4½	„ 62.00	„ 55.70	„ 14.00

Can be purchased at all Garages and from

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.

Cables: Pneumatic. 20 Kiukiang Road. Telephone 2248.

TOO MANY MOTOR LAWS, SAYS ROWE

Thinks Trend Should Be Toward Few Simple Rules—Not Easy To Prepare

New York, Nov. 12.—President H. M. Rowe of the American Automobile Association says regarding the trend which he thinks automobile regulation should take:

"We now have too much automobile law. The next trend must be toward the elimination of all unnecessary requirements and the enactment of a few simple rules and regulations that may be easily understood, easily enforced, and, as nearly as possible, universally observed. Such an elimination would in many instances do away with about three-fourths of our present laws.

"But traffic rules and regulations are yet in their formative period. Much remains to be done before avoidable accidents may be reduced to a minimum. The principal difficulty is the unwillingness of the public to accept and obey such rules and regulations. While there has been some change in its attitude within the last year or so, there still remains an immense amount of educational work before we can hope to secure that co-operation from the public which is necessary to the efficient working out of any set of rules for the road and the government of its traffic.

"It is needless to say that the motorists themselves deplore most keenly the steadily increasing number of accidents and fatalities occasioned by the use of the motor car, but the people have not yet come to fully realise that these accidents are the result of negligence on the part of the public to observe the simplest rules of personal safety rather than neglect on the part of the motorist. The utter disregard of his personal safety shown by the average individual when occupying the public highway is appalling.

"Simple as it may seem, a set of traffic rules and regulations that will work out in practice is not easy to prepare. It follows that rules and regulations which will work out are those that will permit vehicles and individuals to move with the largest degree of freedom without coming in contact with each other. Through our Legislative Board we have set about codifying such a practical set of traffic rules that may be easily understood and enforced. We are hopeful that they will be generally adopted. Of course, there will be modifications in different instances, and, of course, they will be attended by varying degrees of success in their enforcement and in promoting the purpose of their enactment; but we believe that a substantial uniformity can be established throughout the country."

Tire Graft Warning

Speaking of tire graft between chauffeurs and dealers in New York, the Times of that City says: A set of standard tires, barring exceptionally hard usage, should be good for 4,000 miles. The annual mileage of a private automobile ranges from 4,000 to 12,000 miles, generally speaking. More than three sets of tires a year, based on the greater mileage, point to conditions out of the ordinary, either in inferiority of tires, rough usage, or graft, and should be the subject of an investigation by the owner, in the opinion of men well posted on the expense. Four thousand miles per set of tires is a fair standard to figure on.

THINK OF THIS, BE THANKFUL

Automobile owners who fret at restrictions should have a knowledge of rules and regulations in effect on Prince Edward Island, of the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The automobile owners of that island may use their cars only three days a week, and then only for a few miles. Even from Charlottetown, the chief city of the island, the greatest distance they may drive on any road is sixteen miles.

TRIUMPH

Bicycles and Motor Cycles have figured prominently in the great National Struggle, and the Trusty Triumph has proved absolutely invincible. Triumph productions can always be relied upon.

Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry, England.

Of all Leading Dealers

FLAME—SPEED AND PUSH IN GAS EXPLOSIONS RATED

Non-Technical Analysis of Values in High and Low Grade Motor Fuels, by Editor of Automobile Encyclopedia

By A. L. Dyke

The question which is the better gasoline to use, the low grade now placed on the market or the higher grade, is causing considerable discussion. To simplify the answer, stripping it of technical terms, consider, first of all, th nature of an explosion. Explosive agents are simply compounds—or mixtures, as the case may be—which under certain conditions burn with abnormal speed, generating a definite volume of gas, which in its turn expands to a greater or less extent by the heat of combustion. Roughly, explosions may be divided into two classes: (1) Those in which the ultimate volume after the temperature has become normal is greater than the original bulk of the unexploded mixture, and (2) those in which the ultimate volume is actually less in size after the explosion than it originally was.

A typical and well-known example of the first class is gunpowder. The comparatively small space occupied by this material is prodigiously increased on explosion by the production of an immense volume of permanent gas many times the original area of powder. But with gasoline, on the other hand, which belongs to the latter class, the space occupied by the exploded gas is positively less than that taken up by the original firing mixture.

Hence—and this is the part of note particularly—the explosive energy of such hydrocarbons as the above is merely the result of a temporary expansion due to the heat of their combustion. Therefore, it is greater or less according to the amount of heat generated, for we know that gas expands in direct proportion to the degree to which it is heated.

It will therefore be clearly evident from this that as our energy is derived from heat expansion solely, we must, to commence with, select an explosive or, as it is more generally known, a fuel which produces a sufficiency of heat during its combustion. This is not all, however, for having regard to the average time taken by a piston in performing its working stroke, it is of course essential that we also find a fuel which burns at such a rate as to provide a useful driving pressure during the progress of that stroke. In other words, the speed of the explosion—or "flame rate," as it is called—must be considered in combination with the heat.

Take as an example the case of high-grade gasoline versus low-grade. In the former we have a high flame rate, while with the latter we get, on the contrary, a higher combustion heat, but a slower flame rate. Now, note the effects. With high-grade gasoline—as the mixture burns rapidly—the pressure rises very quickly and imparts a powerful push to the piston at the commencement of the stroke, but falls away equally quickly as the stroke progresses.

In the case of low-grade gasoline quite the reverse occurs. The explosion generates slowly and does not impart to the piston that violent shock which results from the high-grade gasoline. But, owing to the production of a greater amount of heat resulting from a higher percentage composition of carbon, combined with the retarded flame rate, the pressure predominates through a much greater proportion of the stroke than is the case with the high-grade gasoline.

The results are obvious. With a very high piston speed, such as in racing cars, high-grade gasoline is possibly the better fuel, although this is a very debatable point. For medium speeds, however, where a good steady steam-enginelike power is required, combined with fuel economy, low-grade gasoline unquestionably has it, provided, of course, the carburetor has been readjusted to get the best results from this fuel; otherwise, owing to its highly carbonaceous nature, it is apt to deposit a sooty residue in the engine.

It is a well-known fact that an engine, especially an old one with loose bearings and slack pistons, will run much more quietly on low-grade gasoline than on high-grade gasoline, and "knocking" is almost an unknown occurrence. The reason is, of course, obvious in view of the above. Owing to its slow flame rate, the explosion pressure from low-grade gasoline operates gradually on the piston head and presses rather than slams the loose bearing surfaces together.

Of course it is a fact that in starting on a cold day it is more difficult to start on low-grade gasoline than high-grade, but after the engine is once warmed up the results are as shown above.

AUTO SALON JANUARY 2

New York, November 18.—Jan. 2 to 10, inclusive, are the dates for the 1917 Automobile Salon. For the first time in the five years that the salon has been held at the Astor, the balcony will also be used for exhibition purposes, there being a marked increase in the number of exhibitors.

Until the allotment of space is made the list of exhibitors will not be announced, but there will be a dozen or more on the main floor as heretofore and from four to eight exhibitors in the balcony. Tire and accessory exhibits will be shown in the promenade at the rear of the main floor. Most of the American makers of high-grade and, consequently, high-priced motor cars are among the exhibitors, the management announces. The increase in the number of exhibitors is confined to domestic manufacturers, the European representation being the same as last year.

At its recent meeting the Automobile Salon, Inc., which conducts this exhibition, re-elected Emanuel Lascaris President and T. E. Adams Vice President. Robert Schuette was elected Secretary-Treasurer, succeeding the late Stefan Kjeldsen, and John R. Eustis was appointed manager of the salon.

NEW MODEL

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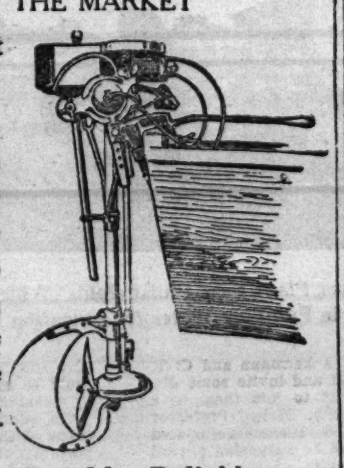
Portable Boat Motor

2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. ***It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.***



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,

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SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA

Demonstrations Given

TO PUSH THE SALE OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE

Plan To Enlist Sales Force Of Central Stations—5,000 Of These in United States

New York, November 15.—"There are in the United States some 5,000 central stations, (electricity supply companies,) whose annual gross business is in the neighborhood of half a billion dollars," says a report sent out by the Electric Vehicle Section of the National Electric Light Association, which continues:

"These central stations have several hundred thousand employes. Plans are now being prepared whereby this great force can be effectively utilised in popularising the electric vehicle, both commercial and passenger. This is a development of great dimensions, calculated to secure for the electric vehicle merited recognition. The fact that the eminently successful central station industry will conduct a campaign of this character is in itself evidence of the proved practicability of the electric."

At the thirty-ninth convention of the National Electic Light Association, held in Chicago, and attended by some 6,000 delegates, H. A. Wagner, President, addressed the Electric Vehicle Section on the wisdom of co-operation, urging that the central station industry, collectively and individually, get behind the electric vehicle and push it to the limit of its ability. Mr. Wagner created great enthusiasm when, in concluding his address, he stated that upon his return to Baltimore he would have the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, of which he is President, place an order for twenty-five electric trucks for resale, the object being, by placing the order for the trucks in advance of their resale, first to inspire the confidence of Baltimoreans as to the efficacy of the electric vehicle, secondly, to aid manufacturers by large immediate, instead of future orders. This initial order for twenty-five trucks has been placed.

Mr. Wagner advocated that each of the 5,000 central stations in the United States immediately place orders for one or more electrics, and the Electric Vehicle Section, National Electric Light Association, is preparing to institute an aggressive campaign, with the object of securing the far-reaching and valuable support of the central stations, as so practically suggested by Mr. Wagner."

INDIAN

Motor-Cycles

A shipment of "FEATHERWEIGHTS" is now on view.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

THE STAR GARAGE CO. wishes to announce that it is now prepared to handle expert automobile repairing, painting, electrical repairs and adjustments, etc., under foreign supervision. Prompt work at moderate rates. A call by phone will bring a representative to examine and estimate on any kind of repair work.

Sole Agents for Fisk Tires.

Phone West 197

125 Bubbling Well Road.

'Backfiring'

By B. S. B.

New York, November 12.—What's in a name? Just this. The only Studebakers appearing in the local telephone book are M. Studebaker, 251 West 139th street; the home of C. D. Studebaker, manager of the local branch of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, and the Studebaker Corporation, 1751 Broadway, home of the Studebaker automobile.

The other day Mr. Studebaker's mother answered the door bell and found a grimy mechanic standing at the entrance with an automobile axle on his shoulder. The latter promptly blurted: "Jim Finnigan of White Plains wants this here axle fixed up before the end of the week. How about it?"

Friends of George H. Robertson, the old race driver, who is back from the Mexican border, where he has had charge of one of the big transportation divisions, are wondering if he is going to keep his promise made to Joe Stern and buy a Ford car George recently wrote to Stern that his eyes had been opened by the performances of Ford cars down there, and that he was "a genuine Ford bug."

Speaking of Ford cars, a writer in the Goodrich house again makes the following interesting observations:

"One of the wonders of modern business is the way that the production of Fords each year exceeds the prediction of officials of the company.

"In 1914 the Ford company advertised that they would endeavor to sell 300,000 cars, and at the end of the fiscal year they turned out 308,213 cars.

"At that time the company stated that at the end of the fiscal year, July 31, 1915, they would sell 500,000 cars. The figures which have recently been compiled show that during that period 533,921 cars were sold.

"In order to produce such an enormous number of cars it was necessary for the Ford company to maintain an average of 1,816 cars for each of the 296 actual working days. The year before the daily average was 1,027. Possibly the fact that 1916 was leap year had something to do with the Ford Company's enormous production, for on February 29 (the extra day) they hit a high production record of 2,430 cars. These cars were not only manufactured but shipped.

"Since it started in business the Ford company has manufactured over 1,450,000 cars, and the business for the past year represented a gross income of more than $2,000,000,000 gold."

AUTO FUEL FROM PEAT

Successful Operations Reported To Be Under Way in Sweden

Among the numerous sources from which chemists are endeavoring to obtain possible supplies of motor fuel, independently of petroleum products, the vast areas of marshy peatland that exist in various parts of Europe, especially in Ireland, are said to present immense possibilities, says Motor Travel, published by the Automobile Club of America.

In Sweden, for instance, it is reported that quite successful operations are in progress for the utilisation of peat for producing liquid fuel, and that a novel form of retort has been constructed that is capable of extracting five times as much gas from a ton of bog peat as is at present obtained from a ton of gas coal. If this report is reliable, the possibilities of this new invention are enormous, for the gas obtained from peat possesses almost as high caloric power as coal gas and it is found to be unusually rich in benzol and ammonia.

Hupmobile

99% Efficient

We have kept a record of every complaint, large and small, made against the Series "N" Hupmobile. Our record to date from the time the first Series "N" left the factory, shows the Hupmobile to be 99% efficient.

In other words, only one car out of 100 developed the slightest imperfection. We defy any mechanical thing, manufactured by hundreds and used and abused by hundreds of people in every climate under the sun, under every road condition imaginable, to surpass that record.

This record is significant to the automobile buyer who values his time, money, and peace of mind. Our records, proving our efficiency claims, are open to inspection.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m/m stroke. (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear, Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbitt lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater). Tyres 880 x 120 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colors, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation

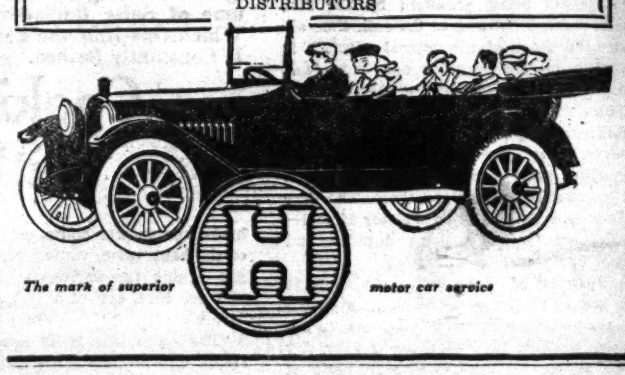
Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Dealer for all China, except Peking Province

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai

DISTRIBUTORS



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The Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.

Who have already paid over 150 claims to the entire satisfaction of local car-owners

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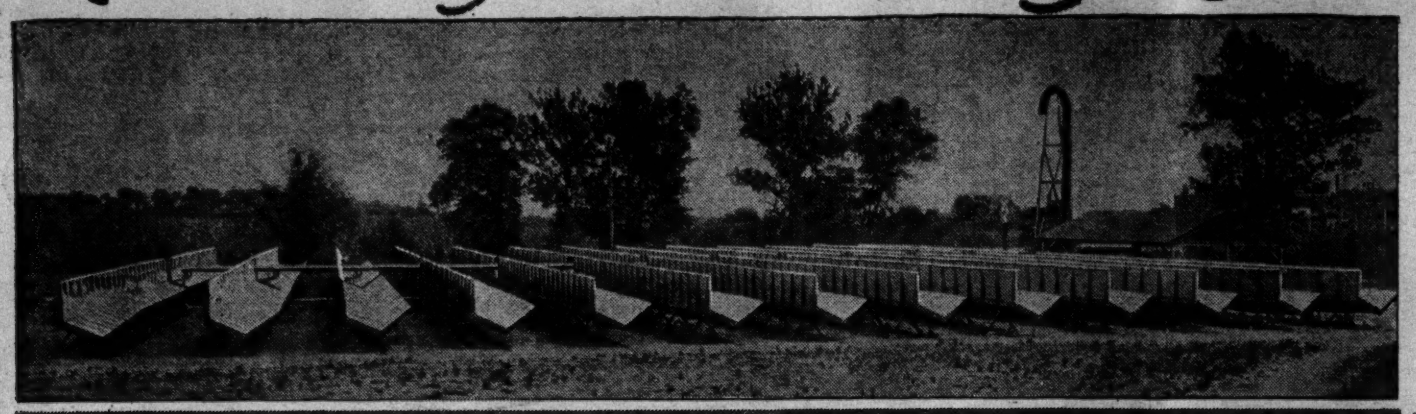
Whose Assets Exceed £720,000.

Newest Progress in Making the Sun the World's Power Plant



An Earlier Form of the Shuman-Boys Solar Power Plant, Which More Fully Developed by Prof. Ackermann in Egypt, Produced Sun Power Cheaper Than Coal at $15 Per Ton. Here the Sun's Heat Is Absorbed by Water in the Bottom of the Troughs Which Surround Tubes of Ether. The Pressure of the Ether Thus Vaporized Furnishes the Power.

Inventor Adams's Family Ate Many Stews and Roasts Cooked by the Heat of Concentrated Sun's Rays

Most Recent Experiments in Running Engines, Heating and Lighting Our Homes and Even Cooking Our Meals with Sunbeams

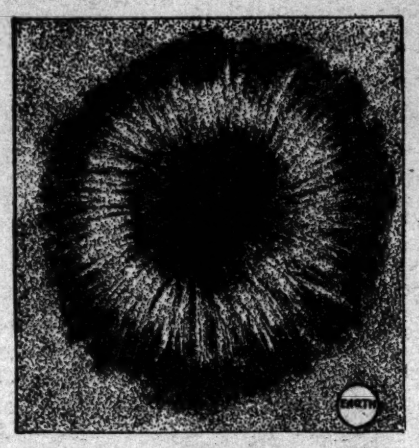


Diagram Showing the Enormous Volume of Solar Radiation — Heat — in Which One Half the Earth's Surface Is Constantly Bathed.

AFTER three-quarters of a century of experiment science has virtually solved the problem of harnessing the sun directly to the wheels that do the world's work. As everybody knows, the solar centre of our universe is the indirect source of all the mechanical power developed for man's service. Wood and coal are products of the sun's action upon the soil. Used as fuel, they produce steam, and steam drives our engines.

In another respect the sun is an indirect source of our mechanical power. It draws water from the ocean, keeping the rivers flowing, and where there are waterfalls powerful wheels are turned without the intervention of steam. So, just as coal is aptly called "bottled sunshine," waterfalls are called, "white coal."

But coal, in civilized lands at least, is no longer being produced by the sun, and wide cultivation of the soil, thus absorbing most of the annual rainfall, is drying up the streams and more and more limiting the supply of water power. The great coal beds produced by millions of years of sunshine and preserved by geological upheavals are rapidly being exhausted by humanity's voracious demands upon them. The case is the same with the twin sister of coal—petroleum. A few more decades and the supply will be exhausted.

In view of these demonstrated facts Science has pursued the obvious course—proceeded with various plans to induce the sun to give to us day by day the power we need, which formerly it stored in the earth's crust. Steam-pressure is still the medium, with the direct action of the sun upon water to convert it into steam.

The principle employed is the familiar one of the "burning glass," which produces an intense heat by focussing the sun's rays upon a small point. Theoretically, it is a simple problem in arithmetic to determine what degree of heat will be produced by the concentration of a given area of sunshine upon another smaller area, and how much power should result. Writing on this subject—"The Utilization of Solar Energy—A. S. E. Ackermann, B. Sc., says:

"The glowing surface which the sun presents to us, even considering him as a flat disk, has the enormous area of 585,750,000,000 square miles, each square foot of which emits the enormous amount of about 12,500 horsepower, and the radiant energy received at the outer surface of the earth's atmosphere is equivalent to 7,300 horsepower per acre. Of this about 70 per cent (say 5,000 horsepower per acre) is transmitted to the land surface of the earth at noon on a clear day, and less in the morning and evening, owing to the greater thickness of atmosphere through which the radiation has to pass.

"Now, although the theoretical power value of the heat reaching the surface of the earth is no less than 5,000 horsepower per acre, it must not be thought that anything like this amount can be converted into mechanical power any more than can all the heat of coal be converted into its theoretical equivalent of mechanical power. For example, the heat value of good coal is about equal to 12,760 horsepower hours per ton, but in fact the best result, even under test conditions, ever obtained from a ton of coal by means of a boiler and steam engine is only 1,470 brake horsepower hours, or 11.5 per cent of the heat value, while in the case of a gas engine the corresponding figure is 25.5 per cent, and of a Diesel oil engine 31 per cent.

"The chief loss is in converting the steam into mechanical energy, and most of the loss is inevitably for thermodynamic reasons. With this fact in mind, you will not be so surprised to learn that the best overall thermal efficiency obtained from the Shuman-Boys plant in Egypt was only 4.32 per cent, the chief reasons for this being so much less than 11.5 per cent being that the steam pressure was so low, and that the best efficiency of the sun-heat absorber was only 40.1 per cent, compared with 75 per cent for the best coal-fired boiler. But it has taken boilermakers many years to attain this efficiency, so that 40.1 per cent is not a bad result when the number of sun boilers that have been made is taken into account.

"It is interesting to realize from the foregoing figures that the value of 2½ acres of bright sunshine for an hour is one ton of coal.

The demonstration in Egypt, to which Mr. Ackermann refers, was made three years ago at Meadi-on-the-Nile, seven miles South of Cairo. Conditions were peculiarly favorable in this location, as uninterrupted sunlight could be depended upon for many successive days. The apparatus used—the Shuman-Boys—represented a refinement and improvement upon several different devices experimented with in this country and Europe since 1837.

The earlier reflectors resembled huge inverted lampshades lined with polished metal, or of glass backed with quicksilver after the fashion of mirrors in ordinary use. These reflectors were mounted upon a mechanism which caused them to follow the course of the sun. Standing upright in the centre—like the lamp chimney which its shade surrounds—was a water boiler upon which the rays of the sun thus reflected were concentrated. In due time the water boiled, steam was generated and a pressure produced in the boiler sufficient to run a small engine with a pump, a printing press or some other machines attached to it.

The objections to this type of reflector were its great cost on a scale large enough to be useful for power, the difficulty of producing accurate curvature on a large scale, and the great amount of labor called for in preventing the polished surface from becoming tarnished.

The celebrated inventor, John Ericsson, discarded the circular reflector for a long trough with a curved bottom lined with polished metal which reflected the sun's rays upon a cylindrical heater fixed longitudinally just above the trough. By this method there was a distinct gain in the amount of power produced, together with diminution of the cost of the apparatus.

The Shuman-Boys invention which has been developed so successfully in Egypt by Mr. Ackermann and his associates is thus described by him in his report to the Smithsonian Institution:

"Frank Shuman, of America, started on the problem in 1906, and in 1907 he had a plant running which developed about 3½ horsepower; 1,200 square feet of sunshine fell onto a fixed, horizontal water box with a glass top. In the water there were rows of parallel horizontal black pipes containing ether, and exposing 900 square feet of surface to the solar radiation. The water also became heated and conveyed heat to the under sides of the pipes. The ether boiled, and its 'steam' drove a small vertical, simple, single-cylinder engine. The exhaust ether vapor passed into an air surface condenser, and the liquid ether vapor from this was pumped back into the tubes of the "boiler' already described.

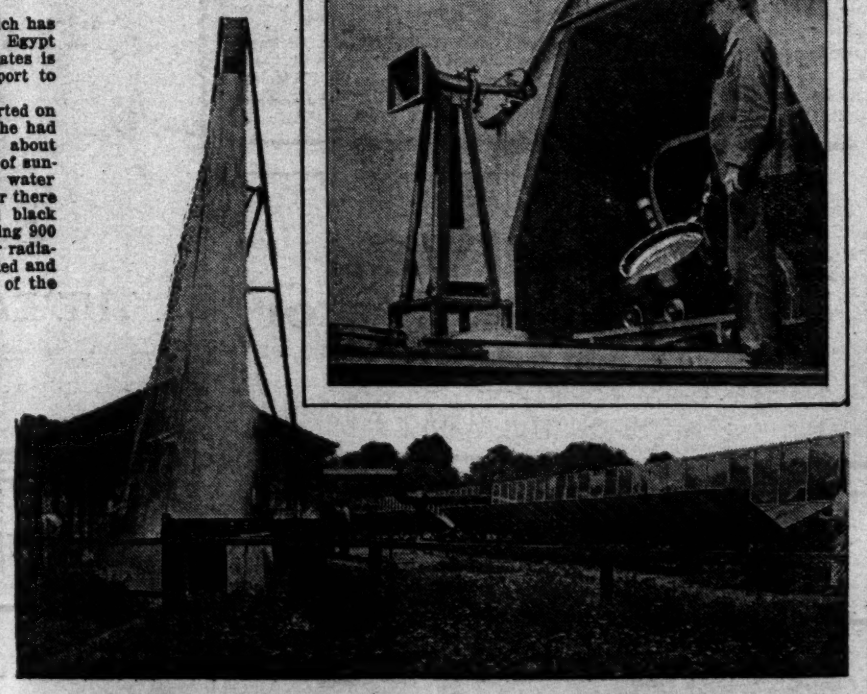
"The best run of an hour's duration produced steam at atmospheric pressure at the rate of 7 pounds per 100 square feet of sunshine falling on the box.

"Toward the end of 1911 the Sun power Company (Eastern Hemisphere), (Ltd.), requested their consulting engineers (Messrs. A. S. E. Ackermann and C. T. Walrond) to select and invite some distinguished physicist to join them in a consultative capacity. Hence Professor C. V. Boys, F. R. S., became associated with the work, and he suggested a vital change in the design of the absorber, viz., that the boilers should be placed on edge in a channel-shaped reflector of parabolic cross section, so that solar radiation was received on both their surfaces, instead of one being worse than idle, as it was when the boilers were placed side on to the sun.

"An absorber of this design was constructed and erected at Meadi on the Nile, seven miles south of Cairo, in 1912, but the boiler was constructed of thin zinc and failed before the official tests could be made. His boiler was replaced by a cast-iron one in 1913.

"In addition to the alteration of the shape of the reflectors, another very important change was made. Their axes were placed north and south, and they were automatically heeled over from an eastern aspect in the morning to a western one in the evening, so as to follow the sun. Thus the same number of solar rays were caught all day long, and the small decrease in steam production in the morning and evening was almost entirely due to the greater thickness of atmosphere through which the rays had to pass. The total area of sunshine collected was 13,269 square feet.

A "Sun-Glass" Type of Solar Power Plant—Too Expensive for Practical Use.



View of a Sun-Power Plant Near Philadelphia Which Demonstrated Its Utility in Pumping Water for Irrigation Purposes.

The Adams Solar Cooker in Which Panes of Glass Surrounding a Boiler Concentrate the Sun's Heat Upon It.

"The boilers were placed at the focus of the reflectors and were covered with a single layer of glass enclosing an air space around the boilers. Each channel-shaped reflector and its boiler was 205 feet long, and there were five such sections placed side by side.

"The maximum quantity of steam produced was twelve pounds per 100 square feet of sunshine, equivalent to 183 square feet per brake horsepower, and the maximum thermal efficiency was 40.1 per cent. The best hour's run gave 1,442 pounds of steam at atmospheric pressure, hence, allowing the twenty-two pounds of steam per brake-horse-power-hour, the maximum output for an hour was 55.5 brake horsepower—a result about ten times as large as anything previously attained, and equal to sixty-three brake horsepower per acre of land occupied by the plant."

Mr. Ackermann's conclusion is that the problem of harnessing the sun and making it run our machinery is solved in all localities where there is plenty of sunshine and the price of coal is more than $15 per ton. He remarks that where coal is dear sunshine is often plentiful, and that sun-power plants are admirably suited for pumping in connection with irrigation—for where there is most sunshine there is the greatest need for irrigation.

The First Feeding Bottle.

Possibly a hollow gourd constituted the first baby's feeding bottle.

Torn from its parent tree, its edible interior would have found its way to the stomach of its adult plucker, after which the hollow shell would be filled with milk or other liquid refreshment for the satisfaction of the infant.

In tropical countries, again, the cocoanut would constitute a natural feeding bottle, already filled with the necessary nourishment.

Without, however, indulging in speculation of this kind, it may be noted that the archaic vase room at the British Museum contains specimens of feeding bottles—tetina, archaeologists call them—dating back to between six and seven hundred years before Christ.

These very early babies' bottles are usually globular in shape, are elaborately decorated, and are covered with small knobs which, it is conjectured, were used to hang tiny bells upon.

In short, the feeding bottle of those days was also a rattle and a picture book combined.

The Value of Laughter.

The physiological benefits of laughter cannot be overestimated. It shakes up the diaphragm, sets the pulses beating to a lively measure, stimulates the blood, and enlivens the brain. Used with discretion, laughter is as inspiring as a sea breeze, as refreshing as a needed shower.

Its moral effect is beyond computation. It has killed more ridiculous superstitions by its rollicking roars of unbelief than any other agency. What can be more derisive than a laugh? The man who laughs never kills himself.

In some situations laughter is as gracious in its influence as tears. An instance is recalled of a man fated to die of consumption at a sanitarium. Did he sit out on the veranda querulously pouring the tale of his physical and mental woes into the ears of every other victim whom he met? Not a bit of it! He wore the cap and bells of the jester in order that he might distract the thoughts of his miserable companions from the contemplation of their own sufferings.

Marriage Customs.

Many marriage customs observed at the present time are relics of the time when women were simply the chattels or slaves of their husbands. The wedding ring is but a substitute for the chain or fetter, or perhaps the metal badge, of the female slave of the past. Then there is the custom of throwing an old shoe. In ancient times a ruler would signify his domain over a place by casting his shoe across it, or over a serf by touching the serf's head with his shoe. The casting of a shoe therefore signifies the transfer of authority over the woman to the bridegroom. In the "good old days" a man who wanted a wife sometimes went with a companion to a neighboring tribe and carried a girl off by force. It was then necessary for him to take a hurried journey to escape the vengeance of the pursuing friends of the girl. So to-day the bridegroom has a companion in the shape of his best man, and his honeymoon trip commemorates the flight from the wife's friends.

Patrick and the Jury.

A famous lawyer had a client named Murphy who had been arrested for illegal sale of liquor. The police had no evidence but one pint of whiskey, which they found in his house. In court this evidence was produced, and a somewhat vivid claim of prima facie evidence of guilt was made by the prosecuting attorney.

During all this counsel for the prisoner was silent. When his turn came for the defence he rose and said, "Patrick Murphy, stand up." And Murphy, with a big red nose, unshaven face, bleared eyes and a general appearance of dilapidation, rose.

"Patrick Murphy, look upon the jury; gentlemen of the jury, look on Patrick Murphy."

Jury and prisoner mutually complied.

The counsel gazed at Patrick for a moment, then solemnly turned to the jury.

"Do you mean to say to this court and me you honorabyy and truly believe that Patrick Murphy, if he had a pint of whiskey, would sell it?"

Murphy was acquitted.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1916

ST. XAVIER'S LOSE TO S. F. C. BY 2-0

School Throw Away Many Opportunities, But Club Take Full Advantage

BRITISH INFANTRY ROUTED

Recs. Pile Up Ten to One In Riotous Exhibition; Wilson Performs Wonders

Great expectations of a keen struggle and production of good football led many enthusiasts to the Race Course yesterday afternoon to witness S.F.C. v. St. Xav'er's match on the former's ground where the home team maintained their unbeaten certificate by registering a win of two clear goals. It cannot be said that the display of football was up to the usual standard exhibited by these two classical sides for there was too much individuality and a tendency to balloon the ball.

In fairness to both sides, however, it must be mentioned that the ground was exceptionally hard and caked and the ball used was rather on the light side and consequently very difficult to control. The ex-School Boys had chances throughout the game which were literally thrown away whilst, on the other hand, the Club made best use of their's and thus claimed the two points.

The Club were minus the services of Campbell and Lyhne and were compelled for the first half to face a slight breeze and a dazzling sun. Twice McLean cleared his lines finely when surrounded by a host of opponents and at the other end Bretfield saved well from both Drake and Clifford.

Much midfield play ensued and the ball was continually in touch. The game was also featured by much attention to the man rather than the ball but as the charging was quite fair and honest it was quite welcomed.

It was not until 35 minutes had ticked its way that the first point accrued and the scorer was Drake. Clifford had worked his way to the right corner flag and with a perfect center saw Encarnacao, in his endeavor to clear, kick the ball to Drake who deftly rounding Oliveros gave Bretfield little chance to save.

There was no more scoring till the second half and it was left to Clifford to increase the lead. Good work by Leslie resulted in much headway on the left wing and from the resultant center, Clifford obtained possession and shot with accuracy. The flight of the ball, which to many seemed destined to go behind, deceived Bretfield for it curled into the goal and found a resting place in the roof of the netting.

Bretfield's charge very shortly afterwards nearly capitulated when Olsen just missed by inches and when Wanostrocht shot hard and true for goal, but the goalie cleverly tipped the ball over the bar. Brave attempts to score by Guttierez and Elliot were frustrated by McLean's skill and the whistle blew without further score. Two to nil for the Club.

The St. Xavier's were well represented by Bretfield in goal who could not be blamed for either of the goals scored against him, and in Oliveros and Collaco they possess two defenders of ability.

Encarnacao was the best of the halves and in fact this player was in a class by himself. Elliot and Guttierez were the pick of the front line which was perhaps below the usual standard.

The Club have no cause to look for further additions to their defence for it is indeed the feature of the side. McLean was his usual self again yesterday and Tonkin and Thacher were always reliable. Isherwood, Gande and Brown were excellent halves and the forwards were individually clever but as a line they failed.

Mr. Landers made an excellent official and kept the game well in hand.

St. Xavier's 2nd v. S. F. C. 2nd

St. Xavier's second string beat the S.F.C. Juniors by 3 goals to 1 yesterday afternoon in a league contest.

Guttierez and Xavier by a nice piece of combination were responsible for the first goal and when the interval ar-

(Continued on Page 2)

Billiards

Inter-Club League

The Powhattan Club hauled down the colors of the Lusitano Club last week by defeating them with a margin of 105 and 4 games to 1. For two years the Lusitano Club had held an unbeaten record and on the form their players have shown his year looked like walking away again with a clean sheet. C. M. P. Remedios, who had not been beaten in any of the league matches, also came a cropper to Brewer, who won by 87 points.

Despite the fact that the Lusitano Club had a lead of 117 after the second game, the Powhattan team turned the tables by some excellent play as the score will indicate.

The Week's Results

Powhattan		v. Police	
H. S. Smyth	196	Capt. Barrett	250
C. S. Peacock	241	J. Burnside	250
H. E. Brewer	250	W. Abbott	103
H. Langley	250	C. Doyle	174
R. Bailey	230	P. W. Reeves	250
	1,167		1,027

Municipal		v. Customs	
A. Mackintosh	181	J. Grant	250
A. de Kryger	216	G. B. Stormes	250
C. W. Higgs	250	T. Mellows	191
J. Rush	203	Capt. Gowing	250
J. Quayle	214	W. Johnstone	250
	1,064		1,191

Masonic		v. Thirty Club	
H. E. Gibson	175	E. D. Bush	250
		H. B.	
R. Phillips	250	Ollerdessen	239
C. Dewing	250	E. F. Fasting	184
P. Kohn	211	T. Poignand	250
S. Green	184	T. H. Hadley	250
	1,070		1,173

M. S. Guild		v. Police	
O. C. Blown	250	W. Abbott	143
E. B. Green	250	P. W. Reeves	200
A. H. Best	243	C. Doyle	250
G. Purton	133	J. Burnside	250
E. Carle	172	J. H. Tait	250
	1,048		1,093

(J. Burnside made a break of 58)

Lusitano		v. Powhattan	
G. M. P.			
Remedios	192	C. S. Peacock	250
J. V. Jensen	171	H. S. Smythe	250
C. M. P.			
Remedios	183	N. E. Brewer	250
Ed. R. Leitao	212	H. Langley	250
F. P.			
Remedios	250	R. Bailey	95
	988		1,095

Lusitano		v. M. E. Inst.	
G. M. P.			
Remedios	250	G. M. Boyes	224
J. V. Jensen	250	J. E. Wilson	207
C. M. P.			
Remedios	250	T. Spring	203
		W. S. Campbell	178
J. M. C. Lopes	250		
F. P.		K. A.	
Remedios	250	Carstensen	201
	1,250		1,013

(G. M. Boyes made a break of 62)

Standings of Clubs

	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Total Pts. For.	Total Pts. against.	League points.
Lusitano	7	1	9330	7642	14
Masonic	6	2	9008	8215	12
Powhattan	5	2	7608	7440	10
M. E. Instit.	5	3	9102	8459	10
Thirty Club	5	3	9177	8366	10
Customs	2	5	7425	8037	4
Police	2	5	7298	7922	4
Municipal	1	6	7068	8372	2
M. S. Guild	0	5	4616	5983	0

News Brevities

Evening gowns for this winter's social season are more attractive than ever, so varied are their designs, so filmy their decollete and hems, and so daringly full of color and glitter. La Vogue has a charming new lot recently landed, and a speciality for the coming week is a display of extra chic evening dresses for young ladies.

* * *

If anybody is in doubt as to what kind of cigarette to buy as a present, let him hesitate no longer, for the "Sceptre Cigarette," put up in a box which is the last word in artistry, will surely fill the bill. The Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd., are its sponsors, but there is no need to apply direct for every reputable Tobacconist sells them.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

AW— HERRY UP
W. P. JENKS BEST OF LUCK TO YOU AND THE GIRL HE PRANK YOURS GEN. JOFFRE
THEY'RE ALL PHONIES— SAY IF IMAGINATION WAS A SEED HED BE A FOREST
HE WROTE THEM HIMSELF
DID YOU GET THE ONE FROM M. SCHMALZ." HE'S A DISHWASHER IN MAX' BUSY BEE
DOESN'T MR JENKS KNOW A LOT OF PEOPLE?
BUM VOYAGE
INDOOR SPORTS— READING THE FAKE TELEGRAMS AFTER THE WEDDING—

Hockey

'B' Co. v. St. Xavier's

In this league match, yesterday, 'B' Co. pressed almost throughout, but, owing to bad shooting, were unable to score until well on in the second half. Eventually, they ran out winners by four goals to nothing. Play was very clean throughout and the match was most fairly contested. The defence on both sides was of the soundest.

'B' Co. 2nd v. Public School O. B.

'B' Co. only turned up with seven men, so their opponents lent them one and a game was played with eight a side, the School winning by seven goals to two.

Scouting Notes

Holidays again, Scouts! What a chance for four clear days camping! The 2nd and 11th Troops are in camp at Lay Road till Monday night and, in true scout fashion, they are ready for anything and anyone. To the scouts of other troops I would say: "It is up to you to keep 'em busy." The Troops marched into camp on Friday evening and a good program of work has been paid out. Field work, competitions, games and lectures will fill in the time and of course I must not forget the camp concert without which no camp would be complete. It would be a pity to let them come back to town without causing them to "stand to" at least once during their stay.

The 3rd Troop held their quarterly inter-patrol competitions yesterday afternoon. The competitions took place on the athletic field of St. John's University, opening with a rally, after which the troop was inspected by the President of the University, Dr. Hawks Pott and the District Scoutmaster, together with the Troop Committee. The scouts looked what they were, smart and ready for anything. Inspection over, the scouts set to work with a will and it was half-past five before the last competition was declared finished. There were seven different competitions and it reflected great credit on the organisers that there was not a slack moment, either for judges or scouts, the whole afternoon.

Scoutmaster Roberts in a neat little speech thanked the judges and others who had assisted in the afternoon's work and made it such a success. Three cheers and a tiger gave the scouts a chance to let off steam and then the troop 'beat it' back over the creek for a well-earned tea. The results of the competitions will be announced later after the holidays.

The Nanyang Scouts closed down for troop work last Thursday till after the New Year, but that has not stopped the patrol leaders from working on their own.

The investiture of the troops in the city will take place this morning at 10.30 at the Ching Nyieh School, on the Lao Zee Road, East Gate. D. S. M. Johnson, of the Western District, will take charge of the proceedings, assisted by A. S. M. Fawn Yau, who has been responsible for these troops since their inauguration. These troops have got the scouting spirit good and strong and are as keen as mustard.

Marine Engineers' Annual Charity Cup

The annual football match for the Marine Engineers' Charity Football Cup will take place on next Tuesday afternoon, Boxing Day, at the Race Course. The committee this year are taking special pains to provide for the comfort of the spectators, and it is hoped that a large number of people will turn out to see the game. The proceeds of the coming meeting will be donated to the General Hospital.

The game will be between a team composed of the best players of the Shanghai Football Club, and the first eleven from the Recreation Club, and promises to be unusually interesting, as there is very keen rivalry between the two Clubs, and the teams playing are very well matched. Last year's game was between these two clubs, and resulted in a draw.

At the conclusion of the game the handsome cup subscribed by the Marine Engineers will be presented by Mrs. J. Prentice. A photograph will also be taken as a souvenir of the occasion.

The participants in this year's game are as follows:—

Shanghai Football Club:

Goal:—A. MacLean.

Backs:—R. D. Murray, M. Tonkin

Half-Backs:—D. Campbell, W. J. Gande (Captain) and W. J. Brown.

Forwards: H. H. Olsen, P. Isherwood, G. F. Forshaw, W. C. G. Clifford, A. H. Leslie.

Reserve:—D. Drake.

Shanghai Recreation Club:

Goal:—J. Katz.

Backs:—A. L. Biggs, J. Quayle.

Half-Backs:—A. M. A. Hansen, T. Wigton (Captain) and E. Turner.

Forwards:—G. England, G. Norris, R. J. S. Brandt, T. W. R. Wilson, H. Dawe.

Referee:—W. J. Moyhing.

Linesmen:—W. T. Bissett, H. F. Landers.

The winners of the cup, since 1909, are as follows:

1909.—Won by League Eleven, 2 goals to 0.

1910.—Drawn Game.

1911 (replay)—Won by Shanghai Recreation Club, 2 goals to nil.

1911.—Won by Shanghai Recreation Club, 3 goals to nil.

1912.—Won by League Eleven, 2 goals to 1.

1913.—Won by Interport Team, 3 goals to 0.

1914.—Won by Shanghai Football Club, 3 goals to 0.

1915.—Shanghai Football Club v. Shanghai Recreation Club. Drawn Game, 3 goals each.

The total amount donated to the various organisations since 1909 has reached M.$6,271.98, and it is hoped this year's sum will add considerably to the amount.

The following is a table of the amounts realised and distributed:

	$
1909.—General Hospital	450.00
1910.—Door of Hope	634.50
1910 (replay).—Shantung Road Hospital	730.00
1911.—St. Luke's Hospital.	700.00
1912.—General Hospital	872.48
1913.—Door of Hope	716.00
1914.—Shantung Road Hospital	1,000.00
1915.—St. Luke's Hospital.	1,169.00
Total	$6,271.98

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Dec. 26

Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Dec. 27

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Dec. 28

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Dec. 30

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Jan. 2

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Dec. 20

Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Jan. 6

Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Jan. 7

Per N.Y.K. s.s. S'zuoka M. Jan. 8

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Jan. 13

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Dec. 31

Per M.M. s.s. Athos Jan. 1

Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Jan. 6

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Jan. 7

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of November 12 left Hongkong yesterday, and is due here about 11 a.m. on Tuesday, December 26, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.

The Canadian mail of Dec. 15 is due at Yokohama on Dec. 29, and here on Jan. 3. Left Vancouver on December 15, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The French mail of November 29 is due at Hongkong on January 4, and here on January 8. Left Marseilles on November 29, per M.M. s.s.

Basketball

A crack basketball team from the U.S.S. Helena met the American Red Sox players on the court at Town Hall, yesterday and managed to defeat the local boys by a narrow margin of 1 point, in a very fast game, the final scores reading 25-24. Some ladies were present, as well as a large number of blue-jackets from different American men-of-war in the river.

The game was very keenly contested and some pretty plays were made on both sides, but the sailors seemed to have more combination and to work better together.

When time was called at the end of the first half, the Red Sox were leading by 2 points, the scores standing at 14-12, but the sailors evened up within a few minutes of the recommencement and a well deserved goal shot by their captain gave them the lead. There was a question as to whether a goal made by Morrison would be counted, as at the time one man from the Helena team was out of the court, but the goal was granted by the umpire.

Lundy, captain of the Helena team, did some good work and led in the scoring, placing as many as 5 field and 5 foul goals. Nichols, who captained the Red Sox, placed 3 field and 6 foul goals, but did not seem to be in his usual form and missed quite a number of long range as well as penalty shots at the basket.

Morrison is usually a star man at the basket, but was not given much chance by the opposing guards to get close enough to the net. He managed, nevertheless, to place the ball in 5 times.

In the second half, Gans, guard for the Helena, was substituted by Hollister and on the other side Luke retired, being replaced by Tinkum, former center, who in turn was substituted by Hykes as center—

The score was as follows:

U.S.S. Helena.	Field Goals.	Foul Goals.	Points.
Collins, f.	3	0	6
Lundy, f.	5	5	15
Montgomery, c.	1	0	2
Gans/Hollister, g.	0	0	0
MacDonald, g.	1	0	2
		Total	25
Red Sox.			
Nichols, f.	3	6	12
Morrison, f.	5	–	10
Tinkum/Hykes, c.	1	–	2
Woods, g.	0	–	0
Luke/Tinkum, g.	0	0	0
		Total	24

MR. JOHNSTONE 1st ON BLACK DIAMOND

Winner of Champions Comes Home First In Paper Hunt

MR. C. C. BOYD IS SECOND

More Runs Are Arranged For Christmas Day And Boxing Day

By Johnnie Walker

No rain during the week worth mentioning and dust galore was again the prophesy for yesterday's hunt, which was run in brand new country, causing astonishment and consternation amongst the natives, who thought that a whole tribe of devils was let loose, though their fright did not apply to one stout yeoman, who demanded compensation for a cabbage patch which had to be bought outright by the foxes at a cost of two dollars and fifty cents Mexican.

The country being new, the foxes had promised to lay a ladylike hunt. Except for one or two mudholes which were absolutely unavoidable, the course quite deserved its name, the main terror being an uncontrollable one, namely, the dust, which caused small jumps to look big and awkward and brought riders to grief.

Considering that this was the hunt before Christmas, for which so many men are saving their ponies, an astonishingly big crowd of sportsmen turned up. Some of the very finest ponies in Shanghai were also out to try to qualify for the Grand Challenge Cup.

The hunt was sent away promptly at 3 p.m. by the Master, with instructions to follow paper very carefully, otherwise stragglers would rue it—and they did. The opening phase of the course lay across some old paddy land to a platform running due north towards the township of Chen Ju.

After some very good rut and furrow and a low-to-high jump, a second platform was encountered, paper then turning sharply to the left, round by the joss-house known as Ezra's Tomb, to a nice little jump and then sharp right to the gateway bridge over the Mota Creek, on the outskirts of Chen Ju. From here straight across to a mudhole, the habitation of the stout yeoman aforesaid, who, no doubt, was pleased to sell his cabbages at such a price and then on to a very excellent jump, which very few men negotiated properly, although there was nothing to scare the most timid heart.

After this, a capital gallop across unploughed land, passing Temple Vista, a very pretty scene of a temple between two groves of bamboos, to a platform which led on to a line of twelve jumps, some big, some small, the said line being dignified by the foxes with the name of Grayrigge's Line. At the end of this line, the trail went due north again over two small jumps and, turning sharp east, came to quite a good jump, which was excellently taken.

Shortly afterwards, the pace slackened up through a narrow wade at the village of Perhaps, by which name hangs a tale, along a warping-ground and so to a wade on the west of Perhaps village—a fine honest wade, too, where one of the lady guests accompanying the foxes had a most refreshing bath—at least, she said it was! Then away over a straight line of furrows with nice little paddy field bund jumps to the Hong and then into the eye of the sun over some dry and distressing plough, to a narrow neck of land dividing two lagoons.

After this came another nice jump and, if any of the huntsmen had eyes, they would have enjoyed a remarkably pretty view of a temple embowered in trees on the right. Straight ahead the paper lay, to some high ground, then turned sharp right over a line of small jumps, the last of which had about a foot parapet in front of it and here was caused considerable grief.

It was at this spot that Mr. Douglas Fleming had the misfortune to crack his collarbone, but

he was well looked after and escorted gently home.

Here the hunt ran into the Beautiful Tree Wade and, swinging left, due south, over a fine gallop of wheat land, finally rounded the end of a lagoon, along the banks of a nasty looking creek, where there was a line of about five jumps and a sharp turn into an unappetising wade, which was all right once one was in and out and which, despite its looks, was quite honest. The hunt now turned due west, along the opposite bank of the same creek, taking a very good high-to-low water jump, then away to the right to another wade, which also looked bad, but was, nevertheless, found quite good crossing.

The riders had very steep banks to get down, then into the water and very steep banks to get up the other side, but everybody did it very nicely. After this came a run of about half-a-mile to the high ground abutting on False Mota Creek, then, swinging north again, the trail threaded its way between a series of lagoons that fitted into each other like upper and lower teeth, round by the Imitation Plum Tree and due south over a splendid bit of galloping country, the same being rice fields, unploughed, across which the hunt skimmed like a flight of pigeons.

Then came quite a nice little jump and more good galloping, till green paper was run into at the handrail bridge, across which the hunt had to wait until the field collected again. Now the bloodhounds began to smell a finish and, at the word: "Go!" the thrusters were all to the front.

The pace from here was very hot indeed. Due south they went on a thick, high scent, laid like a carpet, round the end of a lagoon, into the eye of the sun and then to a b.m.h. —the usual reward for correct guesses—at which particular spot one of the foxes had a particularly dirty adventure.

The hunt charged at this, the very impetus of their charge carrying them through and away they went, now west, on to some high land which contained a good line of jumps and many irate Chinese, egged on by their respective wives to strafe the hunt as it passed. It was here that these landed gentry, whose root crops had suffered no damage at all by the passage of the hunt, showed their dissatisfaction by erecting temporary bamboo fences and ropes, which the leaders had to break through.

The trail broke off abruptly on to the lowland and here No. 1 H. T., on Rosewood, who seemed to have a very good chance of winning, went to Hades. Rounding the bamboo clump, the leaders came into sight of the spectators, Mr. Boyd, on Jolly Jenkin, leading by one length, hotly pursued by Mr. Master, on Mameluke and Mr. J. Johnstone, on Black Diamond, with a great crowd following them.

The finish was over a jump of no importance and the hunt was won by Mr. Johnstone by a short head from Mr. Boyd, which was generally reckoned hard luck on the latter, who has been placed in every hunt this season and has gradually crawled up from the bottom of the card, only to lose his pink coat by a short head. However, that is the luck of 'unting.

The run was voted a great success, not a single grouse being heard, although some of the young fellows would have liked bigger jumping, but, being strange country, the foxes were inclined to the side of mercy, which never errs. The course was laid by No. 2 H. T. and Mr. George Dallas, assisted by Mr. G. Grayrigge.

The card read:

1. Mr. J. Johnstone, Black Diamond.
2. Mr. C. C. Boyd, Jolly Jenkin.
3. Mr. R. F. C. Master, Mameluke.
4. Mr. T. G. Drakeford, Tiga.
5. Mr. E. B. Rose, Tuki Tuki.
6. Mr. I. Ezra, Rosewood.

There will be hunts on the afternoons of both Christmas Day and Boxing Day, but the starting places had not been definitely settled last evening.

Football Today

The Jewish Recreation Club will journey out to Siccawei today, to play against the Fuh Tan College. A good game is expected.

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

St. Xavier's Lose To S.F.C. By 2-0

(Continued from Page 1)

rived the school had increased their lead by another goal.

In the second half the Club scored through a penalty which was taken by Stellingwerff, but St. Xavier's again went ahead by notching a third goal and running out victors as stated above.

British Infantry v. S.R.C.

The Recs put it all over the British Infantry in their first meeting yesterday afternoon to the tune of 10—1.

Torry Wilson had a day out. He could not do wrong. He scored from any angle and gave the spectators an exhibition of first class soccer. Dickie Brandt also showed that he was still able to do big things.

During the first twenty minutes of the game, although the Infantry were playing only 10 men, the game was fairly even but the Recs wore the soldiers down and time and again managed to beat the Infantry goalie.

The Soldiers' only goal came from a nice piece of play on the right wing. Jessiman got the ball, passed it to Ward and he did the rest.

For the losing side Tweedie put up a good game at center half and Murray as usual was sound. H. Ollerdessen backed up the efforts of T. Wilson and Brandt by his fine defensive play.

Public School v. Customs

The Old Boys registered their second win against the Customs on the Hongkew Park yesterday with a score of 8 goals to 1.

With the slight advantage the wind gave them the Customs gave quite a fair display during the first half and opened the scoring through a shot from Anderson.

After this set-back the School braced up and a pass from Cooke led to White bringing the scores level. In spite of continual pressing by the school forwards half-time found them unable to take the lead.

Shortly after the game re-opened Cooke essayed a shot at goal which White took advantage of with a follow-up rush that caught the Customs' goalie napping. Determined to make matters decisive the School forwards continued to press and Ferris scored their last point with a center from G. Madar at wing.

Turner at back was always safe and the Old Boys are to be congratulated in securing his services.

F. Madar played a sturdy game at left-half and White in the forward line was all there when it came to shooting.

For the losers, Anderson and Nash were the pick of the forwards while Canda played a brilliant game in the defence.

The Old Boys are matched against the Hanbury School on Christmas Day, and it will be worth while to those desirous of walking down their Christmas dinners to be at the Football Club's ground in the afternoon, when the match is being played.

Police v. T. H. S. Old Boys

The Police second string met the Hanbury Boys on the Police ground and a well-contested game resulted in a win for the visitors by four goals to nil. The Police team was strengthened by the services of Watson, Eite and Clissold, which made the game far more interesting than the scores indicate.

Playing with the wind, the Hanbury boys soon carried the ball into the Police territory and, after a continued attack, A. Sofoulis sent in a nice shot, which struck the crossbar and rebounded into play, but was again rushed in by the same player, which gave Howells, the Police custodian, no chance of saving. At half-time the score was 1-0.

On the resumption of play, the Police attacked strongly, but failed to score. A clever combination by the Sofoulis brothers added the second goal for the school. A penalty kick was awarded for a foul inside the area and Quincey made no mistake in netting the ball once again.

The fourth goal was scored by A. Sofoulis, who made a pretty individual effort, beating the backs and the custodian all the way through.

Watson and Eite were the pick of the Police forwards. Foley at back cleared splendidly, while Howells in goal was very good and saved many difficult shots.

For the winners, Hayward and A. Sofoulis were the pick of the forwards. Quincey and S. Emamooden cleared well at full back. Mears and Smith worked hard in the half line.

Americans Make Start

The newly-formed American Athletic Club's soccer football team won their opening game, yesterday, against the U.S.S. Brooklyn representatives, by one goal to nil. As far as football goes, the contest won't bear criticism, but the men on both sides deserve all credit and encouragement for the enthusiasm they put into the game and will find in football, as in everything else, that proficiency comes with practice.

They suffered in the main from the fault that all beginners at soccer have. Every man was too keen and wanted to get at the ball the whole way through. Thus, it was a rush from start to finish, demonstrating little more than that there was plenty of stamina knocking about. That again, is at least encouraging.

What combination there was constituted almost a monopoly for Shanghai and, consequently, they did most of the attacking. Had they been better shots, they would have piled up quite a lot of goals.

"Cy" Wilhoit looks like making a name for himself at soccer just as at baseball. How many men can say that, in their first game of football, playing in goal, they have saved a penalty kick? It was no fluke, either, but a really genuine piece of goal-keeping—a carefully judged save.

Taken all round, there was lots of hope to be felt that the Americans, with good coaching and hard practice, will have quite a fair team before the season is out. Their team yesterday was: Goal, Wilhoit; backs, Ashley and Vanderbeek; halves, Cowen, Hall and Rosenfeld; forwards, Wilner, Wootten, Rasmussen, Desland and Oots. Rasmussen has been elected captain.

RESTA WINS WITH GOODRICH

Gains Lead in Struggle for Championship Title

New York, November 19.—Close followers of the automobile racing game were not surprised when Dar o Resta, by capturing the Vanderbilt Cup race last Thursday, regained the lead in the bitter struggle for the National Automobile Drivers' championship.

Resta who now tops Johnny Aitkin by several hundred points, has a fair grip on the premier honors and the chief prize, hung up by the B. F. Goodrich Company, hence the devotees of form are nodding their heads sagely.

The cars in the first three places at Santa Monica—Resta in his Peugeot, Cooper in his Stutz and Weightman in a Deusenberg—all won on Silvertowns.

But the most conclusive proof of the dependable speed and durability of the Silvertown Cord Tires was disclosed in the wonderful records made by all three cars. Of the winning trio, each broke the track record Resta, in first place, shattered the world's road race record with a pace just a shade under eighty-seven miles an hour.

The Santa Monica race marked the thirtieth Goodrich victory during the season. In each of these events Silvertown equipped cars either set up a new world's record or a record for the track of the event.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
City of Manila	Oct.	19
Cyclops	Dec.	9
Demodocus	Oct.	13
Fushimi Maru	Oct.	16
Glenogle	Nov.	27
Katori Maru	Dec.	6
Hirano Maru	Oct.	29
Kaga Maru	Nov.	12
Karonga	Oct.	23
Machaon	Oct.	20
Mereinoshire	Dec.	3
Nankin	Dec.	12
Oanfa	Dec.	14
Pyrrhus	Nov.	10
Tokuyama Maru	Nov.	1
For Marseilles, etc.		
Amazone	Dec	15
Atlantique	Nov,	17
Magellan	Nov.	8
Polynesien	Dec.	1
For Bombay		
Malta	Nov.	17
Nyanza**	Nov.	18
For Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of Asia	Dec,	2
Empress of Russia	Nov.	4
For New York		
Egremont Castle	Nov.	20
Eurymedon	Dec.	23
Kanagawa Maru	Nov.	22
Newby Hall	Nov.	2
Tsushima Maru	Dec.	2
For San Francisco, etc		
China	Nov.	19
Korea Maru	Dec.	2
Siberia Maru	Dec.	16
Tenyo Maru	Dec.	21
Venezuela	Dec,	15
For Seattle		
Awa Maru	Nov.	9
Canada Maru	Nov	20
Henrik Ibsen	Nov.	1
Justin	Nov.	14
Manila Maru	Dec.	13
Polynesien	Dec.	1
Kamakura Maru	Nov.	4
Yokohama Maru	Nov.	27

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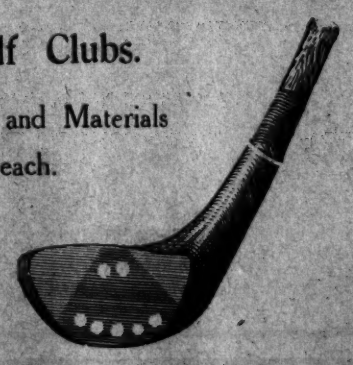

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Glenturret		Jan. 15
Glenamoy	Nov. 10	Feb. 6
Malta		Jan. 18
Somali**	Nov.	Jan. 3
Namur		Feb. 2
Nellore		Feb 15
Nyanza		Jan. 5
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Montcalm	Dec. 19	Jan. 10
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Corinth	Nov. 4	Jan. 15
City of Vienna	Nov. 30	Jan. 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	Dec. 22	Feb. 1
Ecuador		Jan. 6
Venezuela		Feb. 8
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Agapenor		Feb. 4
Antilochus		Jan. 19
Eurydes		Jan. 28
Hyson		Feb. 4
Phemius	Oct. 25	Jan. 4
Teenkai	Oct. 25	Jan. 5
Telamon		Jan. 24
Tydeus	Oct. 18	Dec. 26
FROM MARSEILLES		
Armand Behic	Dec. 3	Dec. 26
Prothos	Nov. 29	Jan 8
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Nippon		Jna. 30

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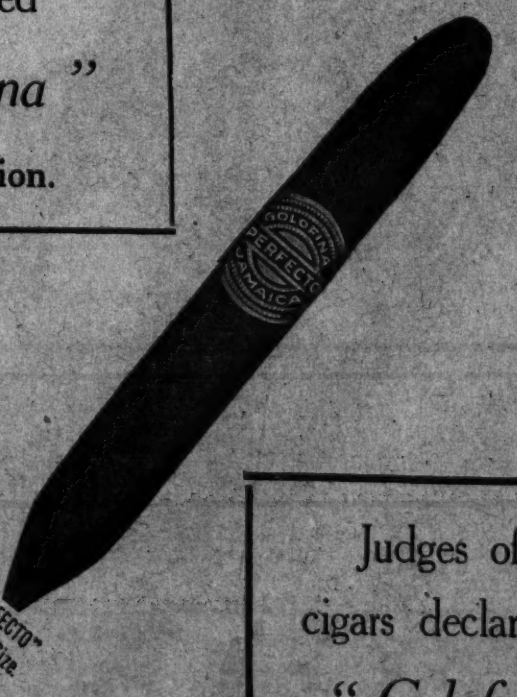

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